FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JANUARY 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi raids on Iranian cities continued 15 January, with Voice of the Masses carrying announcements of two attacks on Esfahan and other strikes on Tabriz, Dezful, and Hamadan. Iraqi planes reportedly shot down an Iranian F-14 while returning from one mission. However, Tehran radio stated that an Iranian fighter shot down one of two MiG-25's which raided Esfahan. IRNA said that 5 civilians were killed and 50 were injured in the two raids on Esfahan.

Reporting on the Karbala 5 offensive, IRNA claimed that Iranian forces captured an Iraqi command post on an island in the Shatt al-'Arab during a new attack launched late 15 January. An Iraqi brigadier general was among a group of prisoners taken. In the Karbala 6 sector, Iranian troops "smashed" new Iraqi counterattacks 15 January, IRNA said, adding that the Iraqi casualty toll in Karbala 6 had risen to 3,000 killed or wounded. Iraqi statements broadcast by Voice of the Masses reported that several Iranian attacks were repulsed by Iraq's II Army Corps, which killed over 500 Iranians and wounded many others.

Commenting on the war at a Friday sermon reported by IRNA, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that Karbala 5 is a "prelude" to Iran's "final offensive." He criticized the Soviet Union for supplying Iraq with surface-to-surface missiles, asserting that recent Iraqi missile attacks followed new deliveries of such weapons to the Baghdad regime. In a message to the Iranian nation broadcast by Tehran radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i emphasized that Iran must respond with a "hard blow" to Iraqi missile and air strikes.

Afghanistan

The Soviet Union and the DRA have reached agreements paving the way for the "complete return" of Soviet forces to the USSR, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah announced in a 15 January speech reported by BAKHTAR. However, future measures in this regard will depend on the steps taken by "the other side," which should "demonstrate reasonableness" and cease "aggression." Meanwhile, Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' discussed the cease-fire and related issues at a press conference reported by Kabul radio, which noted that the journalists were shown samples of Stinger and Blowpipe missiles captured from "counterrevolutionaries."

As for the mujahidin's response to the cease-fire, AFP disclosed that leaders of seven major guerrilla organizations were continuing their meetings in Pakistan prior to announcing a "major declaration" 17 January. One mujahidin official stressed that the rebel leaders "must say something because a simple rejection of the cease-fire is not enough," the agency added. Mujahidin in Afghanistan attacked a DRA military convoy shortly after the cease-fire went into effect, killing three Afghan soldiers in an ambush near the Pakistani border, AFP reported. However, 225 members of Harakat-e Eslami in Laghman Province signed an agreement with DRA authorities promising to observe the cease-fire, according to Kabul radio.

A Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman cited by Karachi radio confirmed that his country welcomes the new trend of Soviet-DRA policy, asserting that the DRA's proposals "ratify" the position of the mujahidin by recognizing the need for the inclusion of their representatives in a government of national reconciliation.

Lebanon

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received the Arab League good offices committee 15 January for talks on its mission, Damascus radio reported, noting that the Syrian leader wished the committee success in its efforts to end the camps war. However, Lebanese leftist parties "denounced" the committee's activities at a meeting reported by Beirut radio. The meeting in Beirut was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement and other pro-Syrian parties. Renewed fighting between Amal and Palestinian forces in Lebanon left 5 persons dead and 17 wounded, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Regarding the foreign hostages, Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite said his latest mission has made "very good progress," the Voice of Lebanon noted.

Israel

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said there has been no change in the prime minister's stance on opposing the return of territories to Jordan, Jerusalem radio reported 15 January. Shamir had earlier told a REUTER correspondent in Jerusalem that his opposition to returning areas in Judaea and Samaria was not necessarily his last word in negotiations with Jordan, according to the radio.

Chadian-Libyan Conflict

Sudanese Mediation — Libya has agreed to allow Sudan to mediate in the ongoing war in Chad, according to a Libyan-Sudanese statement in Khartoum cited by SUNA. A Sudanese role in mediation is also favored by the Chadian Government, according to a "responsible source" at the Sudanese Foreign Ministry, SUNA reported. The source said a message handed to the Sudanese foreign minister by the Chadian charge d'affaires in Khartoum expressed interest in putting "an end to the ongoing conflict" and achieving "stability" in Chad.

Military Situation — A Chadian Government communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio reported the deaths of 76 Libyan soldiers and 4 Chadians in "violent fighting" in Zouar 13 January.

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5 Arab States Reportedly To Resume Egypt Ties

NC161046 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Press reports in Abu Dhabi cite informed sources in Rabat as saying that five Arab countries will reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt following the ICO summit in Kuwait. The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* says meetings to be held on the sidelines of the Islamic summit will help expedite the appointment of Arab ambassadors in Cairo in a way that permits the resumption of diplomatic ties without official announcement. Quoting these sources, the paper says that the ICO summit will herald the start of a new era in Arab-Egyptian relations

Palestinian Magazine on Conflict With Israel

JN151040 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1758 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Hasan al-Batal article in *Filastin al-Thawrah*; title, date not given]

[Text] Forty years from this year, which marks the 22d anniversary of the most protracted Arab national liberation revolution, the number of Jews in the world will be approximately 5 million, according to a census conducted by the World Jewish Agency. A similar census on Palestinian population growth would show a much higher figure. The Palestinian population is increasing at a relatively high rate, while the Jews in the world are decreasing at a normal rate. The World Jewsh Agency considers this latter rate to be frightening. The Palestinians in Palestine have increased by 250 percent since the establishment of the State of Israel, which was intended to serve as a Jewish national homeland to attract the world Jews. The obvious conclusion constitutes a twofold disappointment to the Zionist movement. The Jews in the diaspora will continue to outnumber those in Israel, and the Palestinians in Palestine, which is called by the Zionists the land of Israel, will continue to increase. Thus, the dream of greater Zion has gone for good, because Israel itself will become a binational state by the end of this century, and the Zionist movement will be unable to solve this problem on humanitarian or democratic bases.

Why do we draw such a comparison, which may suggest to some people the existence of racist intentions of which we are completely innocent? The main reason for this comparison is that the Palestinian national struggle is a struggle of existence in the full meaning of the word. It is also due to the extremely stringent, racist character of the Zionist movement, especially since many countries and ideologies in both the West and East have failed to solve the problem of Zionism on humanitarian or democratic bases. Only the Palestinian people have suffered from the Jewish question, and we can say that the Palestinian people have suffered from the evils of Zionism, just as world Jewry suffered from racist Nazism. Before we become involved in very complicated subjects, we can say the main purpose of this comparison is to explain the following: Through the selfish motives and unlimited support of the capitalist West, Zionist Israel has been able to establish a superior army, make alliances, and create conflicts to quickly move from a strategic defensive position against an Arab world with huge potentials, to an extraordinary offensive position, threatening three capitals and entering a fourth. Despite this, the so-called superior Jewish race could not settle its conflict with even a part of the Arab nation; namely, the Palestinian people. The failure of Israeli military power to crush the PLO in Lebanon will be a great turning point in the future of Zionist doctrine and the Israeli state, as well as in the future of the Palestinian state and the pan-Arab doctrine, whose components have been formulated with the exception of sovereignty over national land.

Israel's Jews are no longer able to belittle the Palestinians. The Palestinians have been steadfast despite their relatively small military capability, and their population has grown faster than expected by the Zionist movement. They are also progressing socially, scientifically, and economically better than the Third World and Western peoples. The Palestinians managed to achieve this although Palestinian homelessness continues — a homelessness with special meaning. This homelessness is accompanied by a sense of one Palestinian nationality with Palestine as a homeland. This has also been achieved despite the fact that the dispersion of the Palestinian people and forces constitutes a very heavy burden and forces us to exert great and costly efforts to dispatch weapons to the forces in Lebanon; to convene the PNC session in one of the Arab countries; to help Palestinian university students cope with the problems of exile and endure national disappointment; to heal the wounds received in the Tripoli incidents; and to avoid the withdrawal or cancellation of Palestinians' passports by various countries.

It is not easy for the Palestinians to wage a struggle of existence against the Zionist state, which is at the peak of its strength and its offensive power. They are waging such a struggle in the Arab world to stress national identity, to strengthen Palestinian legitimacy, and to obtain the basic human rights of working, moving, acquiring a passport, and carrying arms to struggle for the sake of the homeland. It is not easy for the Palestinians, who are relatively few, to bear the burdens of such an important struggle and such a strange Arab situation. Damascus, for example, is using its energies, not to train the Syrians to fight behind the enemy lines in the occupied Golan Heights, but to liberate the camps in southern Lebanon from the PLO.

As the Palestinian revolution enters its 22d year, some people may ask what this revolution has achieved. The PLO's most important accomplishment is that it prevented the Palestinian dispersion from destroying the Palestinian existence. Before the start of this revolution, it was difficult for the Palestinians in the homeland or in exile to work from one office or fight in one trench. The revolution has unified the Palestinian people. It is true that the revolution's military, educational, and social performances do not express the fighters' energies, the capability of the educated, or the vitality of the Palestinian people. But we can say this inability, caused by the dispersion and the conflict with the enemy, is relatively small. If we take world Jewry's allegation about the superiority of the Jewish race for granted, we can say that during their struggle, our Palestinian people have demonstrated a genuine quality and can handle this complicated, exhausting, and costly situation without thinking about surrender. The Palestinians, during their conflict with Zionist Israel, have achieved what the Arab world has failed to achieve. Victory is not imminent, but the Palestinian victory will come.

'Arafat on Camps War, Ties With Jordan

JN151224 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Doha, 15 Jan (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has warned that the Palestinian refugee camps war in Lebanon is aimed at disarming the camps and expelling 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon after the seizure of the camps. He said the Palestinian people would then face a new misfortune and that it will be easier to divide Lebanon into sectarian cantons.

In a statement to the Qatari *Al-Rayah* published today, he said: There is a conspiracy aimed at evacuating the Palestinians from Lebanon to Jordan to establish an alternative homeland. We, the Palestinian people, completely reject this because we have our own homeland, which is Palestine and whose capital is Jerusalem. 'Arafat affirmed that Palestinian land must return to the Palestinians and that anything else would be an implementation of the Zionist schemes to obliterate the Palestinian people. He affirmed that there will be no peace, calm, or hope in the Arab region as long as the Palestinian people remain deprived of their rights, which are recognized by international resolutions.

In response to a question on the possibility of establishing a confederation with Jordan, 'Arafat said that the PNC is the body that discusses this issue. He indicated that the PNC session in Algiers decided on the establishment of special, distinguished relations on confederal bases with Jordan. Regarding the convocation of the PNC, 'Arafat said that a number of Palestinian sides involved in the Palestinian dialogue had asked for the postponement of the PNC session and that the leadership had agreed to this. He indicated that the Palestinian leadership is currently preoccupied with the situation in Lebanon and that this is the main reason for delaying the PNC meeting. The Palestinian leader denounced the U.S. Middle East policy. He said: The ugly face of this U.S. Administration is the other image of Zionism and therefore I do not deal with any U.S. settlement plans.

Sends Message to Soviets

JN151904 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia in Tunis at noon yesterday. WAFA has learned that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar sent a reply message to the Soviet leadership on developments in the region andthe political and military situation in the occupied territory. The message also discusses the Amal gangs' criminal escalation of the siege and destruction of the camps, with the direct military and political support from the renegade Arab regime. [passage omitted]

Fatah's Al-Wazir Meets PFLP Official in Algiers

JN151918 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with PFLP Deputy Secretary General Abu 'Ali Mustafa in Algiers on 13 January. Brother Taysir Qub'ah, member of the Political Bureau, and brother Abu al-'Izz, PLO representative in Algeria, attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the two officials discussed developments in the Palestinian arena, the dangerous dimensions of the war of liquidation against the camps, fraternal relations between Fatah and the PFLP, and the consolidation of Palestinian action. They discussed ways to consolidate their response to the hostile onslaughts against our people and camps in Lebanon and the occupied territory. They also discussed ways to protect the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian presence in their temporary camps in Lebanon. The discussion was held in a fraternal, constructive, and fruitful spirit.

The two delegations described the meeting as successful and said it reached fruitful, practical results. They agreed to hold another meeting in a few days.

KUWAIT

Mediator Optimistic on Quick End to Camps War

LD151829 Kuwait KUNA in English 1726 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi returned here today after taking part as Kuwait's representative on the seven-man Arab mediation committee assigned to seek an end for the camps war in Lebanon.

Al-'Usaymi said the committee is "optimistic and confident that all concerned parties will be at the level of responsibility".

He added the committee, during its meetings in Beirut and Damascus in the past two days, has felt a concern from all parties to find a quick end for the attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

The Kuwaiti official affirmed that there were several encouraging signs topped by the fact that the war has abated. He elaborated "not a single shot was fired during the committee's presence in Beirut."

"This indicates an understanding easing of the situation", Al-'Usaymi said.

The minister said Arabs attach hopes on the upcoming Al-Asad-Al-'Umayyil summit. "It is an optimism expressed by the Arab League's Secretary General Chedli Klibi that we all have felt", he said.

The minister said the committee's meetings are not over yet and it will resume its efforts soon.

He added the committee will submit a report to the Arab League's Council later. The council was scheduled to hold a meeting yesterday but was delayed for a time to be determined by Klibi at the end of the committee's end of mission, Al-'Usaymi said.

The committee was set up by the Arab League Ministerial Council emergency session that was held in the Tunisian capital last December 22 to stop attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon by Amal militias. The session was called for by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The committee led by Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi has met with Lebanese leader Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Husayn al-Husayni in Beirut yesterday.

The seven-man Arab mediation committee also met in Damascus today with President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

ICO Chief Departs After Talks on Summit

LD151349 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 15 (KUNA) — The secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Sharifuddin Pirzada, conferred today with Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, to resume preparations for the fifth Islamic summit scheduled to convene here Jan 26.

Al-Shahin, who chairs the Coordination Committee of the Islamic Conference Secretariat told KUNA that Pirzada expressed satisfaction for the preparations that have been made for receiving the leaders of the Islamic states and others related to the conference of foreign ministers and senior experts.

Al-Shahin said the modalities of tackling the topics on the agenda consumed a major chunk of the time of deliberations.

Al-Shahin noted that satisfaction was also observed by the undersecretaries of the GCC who met in Riyadh earlier this week, in the form of a coordination meeting.

While in Riyadh, Al-Shahin conferred privately with Pirzada while a series of meetings between the technical teams of OIC and Kuwaiti officials were held in the framework of preparations for the summit.

Later Pirzada flew out of here concluding a two-day visit during which he was received by H.H. the Amir, H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Sheykh Sa'd 'Abdallah, deputy premier and foreign minister Sheykh Sabah al-Ahmad, minister of works and chairman of the higher committee for preparations for the conference 'Abd al-Rahman Huti.

Prizada also had extensive talk with al-Shahin who saw him off at the airport together with Direction of Protocol Mansur al-'Awadi.

PDRY

Al-Dali on Relations With Iran, Other Issues

JN102026 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 9 Jan 87 pp 1, 14

[Mahbub 'Ali dispatch]]

[Text] Aden — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has said his country's relations with Iran are good and are based on cooperation for the sake of security and stability in the region and for confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots against the Arab and Islamic nations.

In an exclusive statement to *Al-Ittihad*, the PDRY foreign minister pointed out that his country's stand on the Iraq-Iran war is firm and principled. He said his country calls for ending the conflict between the two countries through peaceful means and for not escalating and expanding the war. He added: We do not support this war and stand firmly against it. In fact, we believe that the continuation of the war constitutes a serious sign of the deterioration of the political and security situation in the

Gulf region, the Arabian Peninsula in particular, and the Arab region in general.

Dr al-Dali concluded a 3-day visit to Iran the day before yesterday. During the visit he delivered a message from PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. Al-Dali said his talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati focused on bilateral relations. He described the results of these talks as positive and successful. He said that they agreed to promote bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, and cultural fields.

Replying to a question on his coming tour of the region's states, Al-Dali said he will visit Oman in the near future as part of his country's contacts with the region's states with the aim of promoting fraternal ties of cooperation.

Regarding the PDRY's participation in the Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait on 26 January, Dr al-Dali said his country views the Islamic summit with interest and supports Kuwait's efforts to host the summit, which he described as very important under the current Arab and international circumstances. He said that the PDRY will participate in the Islamic summit in Kuwait on the presidential level. He expressed support for an emergency Arab summit to clear the Arab atmosphere, bolster Arab solidarity, and confront the imperialist U.S.-Zionist campaign against the Arab nation's peoples, which aims to fragment Arab and Palestinian struggle.

Al-Dali called for stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon between the Palestinian and Lebanese brothers and for sparing the blood being shed between the brothers of the common struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Regarding reports that 200 PDRY officers who are taking military courses in the USSR have refused to return to the PDRY, Dr al-Dali said: It is regrettable that the source of these reports, which were circulated by some Arab newspapers, is the Israeli enemy radio. He said that these reports are baseless and far from the truth.

Al-Dali described his country's relations with Somalia as improving. He said his visit to Somalia last month helped break the relative stalemate witnessed in relations between the two countries in the past few years.

Nu'man Accepts Invitation To Visit PRC in March

EA142122 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Yasin Sa'id Nu'man has received an invitation from Comrade Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council chairman, to visit the PRC. The prime minister received in his office this afternoon Comrade Huang Zhen, PRC ambassador to Aden, who presented him with the invitation. The date of the visit has been fixed for the first half of March 1987.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two friendly countries and ways of consolidating and developing them as well as several issues of common interest.

Al-'Attas Chairs Supreme People's Council Session

EA121151 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 10 Jan 87

[Text] The Supreme People's Council began its second regular session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman. At the beginning of the meeting, the council approved the agenda and listened to the political report of the Presidium presented by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman. The report said that the current session of the Supreme People's Council came at a time of significant developments in the local, Arab, and international arenas. He also referred to mass and political activities in our country over the past months with the participation of the masses in the Supreme People's Council and local council elections. The holding of this session also comes as our country is celebrating the 19th anniversary of national independence and the 17th anniversary of nationalization.

The report said that the past few months had witnessed intensive state activity during which general amnesty was proclaimed, whereby a large number of those who were misled and who were forced to leave the country following the events of 13 January returned. It emphasized that administrative arrangements had been made for them to work side by side with their brothers and colleagues in the construction and defense of the revolution and people. The report also touched on the decision to extend the general amnesty until July 1987 as a result of the party and state's appreciation of its sons; also noted were various circumstances which prevented the rest of the misled from returning.

The report dealt with the efforts of the state to deal with the effects of the 13 January events, and explained that the situation has been normalized and efforts were still being made to deal with its economic, social, and psychological repercussions. It referred to the complete assistance and welfare extended by the state to the families of the martyrs and to the families of those killed and of those who fled. It also referred to the efforts of the government, permanent committees, mass organizations, and people's control in outlining their actions and plans for 1987.

It stressed the importance of mass participation in the economy, in guiding democratic transformations, and the need to extend the role of mass organizations and to consolidate their leading role in society.

The report touched on the positive efforts made by the Presidium on the unity issue to coordinate the positions of the two sides on various national and Arab issues. It emphasized that there was great understanding of the efforts of our country to create a positive atmosphere and of preparing circumstances appropriate to the achievement of our great dream of unity of our beloved land. It also emphasized the importance of invigorating the Yemeni council sessions with joint committees to contribute in a practical way to the unification process and for the exchange of opinions and common discussions within the legal framework. The report touched on our country's efforts to create mutual understanding and exchange opinions with the brothers in the

Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf countries and to lay emphasis on brother national relations.

It also touched on the efforts to unite the Arab ranks and to oppose imperialist and Zionist plans aimed at striking at the national interests of the Palestinian people and the higher interests of the Arab nation. The report stressed that the USSR and the other socialist countries had proved their firm principled support of our country and their deep-rooted support of our party in all circumstances. The report referred to contacts and the exchange of visits at all levels between our country and the USSR and also continuous contact on all issues.

The council commended the efforts of the Presidium during the past few months to carry out the duties entrusted to it and the steps taken to normalize the situation and restore security and stability to the whole country.

The council stressed the importance of implementing the general amnesty decision correctly, of refusing to violate it, and of taking stern measures against anyone abusing it. The council also heard a report on the results of the second round of elections of the Supreme People's Council and the fourth round of elections of local people's councils. The council stressed the need for representatives to keep close to the masses by continuous contact and by discovering their concerns, to find appropriate solutions, to give special importance to criticism, and to follow it up using appropriate machinery with the aim of solving the citizens' problems.

In the early stages of the meeting, the Presidium had proposed setting up an appeals committee to present a report on the results of the by-elections to the Supreme People's Council in Constituency Number 5 in the centers of Al-Dis and Al-Hami in Hadramawt Governorate. The report presented by the appeals committee referred to the validity of the by-elections for the membership of the Supreme People's Council in that constituency and the victory of candidate Ja'far Sa'id ba-Salih as a member of the Council. It referred to the fact that the citizens who had the right to vote in the district total 8,035 voters and that the number of citizens who participated in the elections was 7,755 voters representing 97 percent of the electorate. Jafar Sa'id ba-Salih received 6,406 votes representing 83 percent, whereas candidate Jum'ah 'Awad al-Yazidi received 1,564 votes, representing 17 percent.

The council appreciated the efforts made during the elections in the constituencies which had imaginitively applied the electoral law and the election of the maximum number of members to the Supreme People's Council in accordance with constitutional stipulations.

At the meeting, constitutional oaths were also taken by members of the Supreme People's Council who did not perform the oath in the first session.

Draft Trade Plan Discussed

EA131435 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] The Supreme People's Council concluded its second regular session this morning, chaired by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and Supreme People's Council Presidium chairman. The council also issued a press communique.

The council yesterday evening discussed a draft plan for imports, supplies, exports, and reexports for the year 1987. The explanatory memorandum clarified allocations for the 1987 import program, which will include the import of materials and equipment required for production and service institutions as well as projects for the second year of the third 5-year plan, in addition to the import of essential materials and commodities to satisfy the needs of the citizens and of economic development in accordance with available resources and finances.

The memorandum pointed out that the value of exports and reexports for the year 1987 is estimated at 20.9 million dinars, an increase of 1 million dinars compared to 1986 exports. It stated that our country would in 1987 export a number of national and agricultural products and fish products of different types and a number of other commodities. It stressed that the commercial establishments would seek new markets for the export of our national products through trade protocols. Commercial establishments will try to cooperate more closely with the socialist countries and other friendly countries, as well as with the northern part of the homeland.

The memorandum pointed out that the supply plan for this year reflects the import program and the production plan and hence, the supply plan for imported commodities will be kept at the same level of consumption as last year. It added that levels of consumption of vegetables, fruit, and fish will be 5 to 10 percent higher than the 1986 consumption levels. It stressed that the supply plan for this year would be very stable for imported and locally produced commodities and prices and government subsidies for a number of essential commodities would remain firm. These draft programs were widely discussed by the council members. The discussion stressed the need for commitment in the distribution of supply commodities to the republic governorates on the basis of population density and the need to combat the black market and smuggling.

The council also heard ministers' replies to questions from members on draft plans in various sectors and economic establishments, the difficulties facing them, and proposed alternatives to deal with them. The council stressed the need for more efforts to develop local production due to the availability of local resources and to ensure the accumulation of funds for the establishment of new projects.

The council stressed the importance of controlling expenditure, supervising production, efficient administration, and the proper exploitation of resources available to the national economy. It called the government's attention to the special importance of the

agricultural and fishing sectors and their development, with the aim of satisfying citizens' needs.

The council also discussed the diplomatic and consular draft law, the draft amendment to the law on levying excise duty on locally produced goods, and the draft plan of the Supreme People's Council of 1987.

The council elected the Higher Committee for People's Control and members of the standing committees of the Supreme People's Council.

The council approved the documents it discussed. It also approved orders issued by the Presidium during the period between the two sessions of the council, including cooperation agreements between our country and fraternal and friendly countries. The council also approved appeals it made on the camp wars and the Reykjavik summit, but called for them to be reformulated according to proposals put forward.

Appeal Issued Praising USSR

EA151100 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The Supreme People's Council has issued an appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world about the Reykjavik meeting. In it, it highly praised all the constructive peace efforts, initiatives, and proposals put forward by the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, above all the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January last year and the historic proposals put forward by the Soviet delegation at the Reykjavik summit. [passage omitted]

The council condemned U.S. policy, which is hampering all international efforts, flies in the face of the overwhelming desires of the peoples of the world, and is bent on escalating the arms race and using advanced technologies to transfer the arms race to space and to achieve strategic military superiority. This increases the danger of nuclear war and portends the annihilation of the human race and human civilization.

The people's representatives reiterated their support for the efforts of the socialist states and all peace-loving forces. They called on all parliaments that represent their people's desire for peace and their interests to express their concern and indignation at the intransigent U.S. position on disarmament issues and achieving peace, particularly at Reykjavik, and its subsequent constant declarations on its nonobservance of the SALT II treaty, its continued nuclear testing, and its continued preparations for Star Wars.

Al-'Attas Receives USSR Ambassador Rachkov

EA131507 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this evening Comrade Albert Ivanovich Rachkov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and Soviet ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two friendly countries, as well as a number of issues of mutual concern.

YAR

Information Ministry Reiterates Support for Iraq

JN130904 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Jan 87

[Text] An information source at the Ministry of Information and Culture has made a statement to *SABA'* on the latest Iranian attacks on Iraqi territories saying: The Iranian offensive and the escalation of military operations against Iraqi territories, which are taking place before the convocation of the ICO summit in fraternal Kuwait and which our country condemns, aim to hinder the convocation of the Islamic summit, which all Islamic countries were unanimous on the need to hold, and which was considered by all as an urgent and pressing need dictated by the current difficult Islamic state of affairs and by the enormity of the dangers threatening the Arab and Islamic nation, foremost of which are the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood in Lebanon.

The source emphasized that Iranian threats, the Iranian aggression against the Iraqi territories, and threats to disturb the security of the region cannot thwart the convocation of the ICO summit, which will be held as scheduled and in the fixed venue, Kuwait, God willing. The source expressed amazement over Iranian contradictions, which are exposed by the continued acts of aggression against fraternal Iraq. The source added: Periodically, we have been hearing statements by Iranian officials saying that they do not covet the Arab Iraqi territories. We are now witnessing an Iranian escalation of attacks aimed at occupying parts of Iraqi territories, regardless of the enormous sacrifices and losses sustained by the fraternal Iranian people in terms of men, equipment, and morale.

The source paid tribute to Iraq's positive response to all the efforts being exerted to resolve the conflict between the two Muslim countries and neighbors through peaceful means, in accordance with the teachings of our true Islamic religion governing the disputes among believers and in a manner that secures both sides' legitimate rights.

The source called on the Iranian officials to respond favorably to the international efforts being exerted to bring about peace between the two neighborly Muslim countries to stop the shedding of blood and to preserve the two countries' potentials, capabilities, and resources. He emphasized our country's support for Iraq in its legitimate defense of its rights and territorial integrity.

Interior Minister Returns From Libya With Message
JN151536 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, interior minister and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from Tripoli last night following a 4-day visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the visit, the minister conveyed a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Libyan re-[illegible]lution, on strengthening relations between the two countries and peoples. The message also expressed our country's support for the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its confrontation of any foreign aggression which may be launched against it.

In a statement to *SABA'*, the brother interior minister said that he is carrying a message from the brother Libyan leader to the brother president. He added that he held talks with brother Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and with the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Trade on fraternal bilateral relations.

More Reportage on Spanish Prime Minister's Visit

Sidqi, Gonzalez Meet

NC151300 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — The final session of Egyptian-Spanish talks was held at the Prime Ministry this morning between Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Attending the talks on the Egyptian side were Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy; Dr Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade; and Dr Ahmad Haykal, minister of culture.

Following the 1-hour meeting, Sidqi and Gonzalez held a news conference to outline the results of their talks. Sidqi said the discussions were intensive and were held in a friendly and optimistic atmosphere. [passage indistinct]

Gonzalez expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks and the agreement of views on bilateral and international issues. This, he said, would enable Egypt and Spain to play an important role in settling these issues. He noted that both sides agreed on the important issues related to establishing peace in the Middle East. He voiced Spain's support for an international conference to establish peace in the region. He noted that Egypt and Spain hold similar views on racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibian independence, efforts to boost dialogue between the North and South in the Mediterranean, and the problem of international terrorism and the threat it poses to the independence and security of international communities. He highlighted President Mubarak's call before the European Parliament for an international conference to discuss terrorism, a proposal that Gonzalez later submitted to the European Commission. Gonzalez also noted agreement on several other issues, including the Iraq-Iran war, peace in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, and promotion of the concept of replacing wars and violence with dialogue to help establish peace in the region.

Gonzalez said the talks on bilateral relations were extremely satisfactory. He noted that Spain understands the Egyptian position, supports Egypt's economic development plan, and will exert every effort with the IMF and other creditor countries to help it reach its goal. He said Spain will support Egypt's position on the EEC'S financial protocol by giving Egypt priority status. This, he said, requires intensifying economic, investment, and trade relations. He added that experts from both countries will put the final touches on an agreement to be concluded on industrial and trade cooperation.

Gonzalez welcomed Egypt's participation in Spanish celebrations of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of North and South America and the anniversary of the Arab-European University [words indistinct] in Spain, by a European initiative.

Gonzalez added that the talks also dealt with cooperation in the fields of tourism, various forms of energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. An ad hoc committee has been set up to formulate the agreement on bilateral cooperation in the energy field. The committee will meet periodically in Cairo and Madrid. He said the Spanish energy minister will visit Egypt shortly to discuss cooperation. He concluded by thanking President Mubarak and Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi for their hospitality during his visit. He expressed a desire to visit Egypt again.

Asked about Egypt's debt to Spain, Prime Minister Sidqi said that Spain had shown understanding of Egypt's economic conditions, which are temporary and not grave. He affirmed Egypt's commitment to pay all its debts within the framework of a general settlement of the debts, to be agreed on with IMF and other creditor countries. He noted that the talks with the Spanish delegation covered economic cooperation and Egypt's debt to Spain.

Gonzalez, in response to reporters' questions, described his visit to Egypt and Tunisia as successful and said major goals had been achieved. He noted Spain had donated 300 million pesetas toward the establishment of the Arab-European University in Spain.

Mubarak Receives Gonzalez

NC151324 Cairo MENA in English 1220 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, Jan. 15 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received here today Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain who is on a current visit to Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Dr. 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister and Dr. Ahmad Haykal minister of culture and chairman of the mission of honour.

Gonzalez Departs

NC151927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his accompanying delegation departed Cairo this afternoon at the conclusion a 4-day visit to Egypt. During the visit, Gonzalez was received by President Husni Mubarak and held talks with Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and other Egyptian officials. The talks involved the strengthening of political, economic, and cultural ties within the context of the cordial relations between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Spain. The honored guest was seen off at the airport by Dr Sidqi, a number of ministers, and members of the Spanish Embassy in Cairo.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Meets Sidqi, Others

LD141551 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1320 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 14 Jan (SPA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi today met with His Excellency Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Hisham Nazir in the presence of Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil.

During the meeting the two sides discussed a number of topics related to the international oil market and the resolutions issued at the recent OPEC conference held in Geneva. [passage omitted]

Meets With Mubarak

NC151338 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Saudi Oil Minister Hisham Nazir in the Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. The Saudi minister is carrying a message from Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for President Mubarak. Egyptian Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil and head of the Saudi Interests Office in Cairo As'ad Abu al-Nasir attended the meeting.

Qandil Announces Cut in Crude Oil Production

NC151430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1416 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, announced in press statements today that Egypt has decided to reduce its crude oil production from 940,000 barrels per day to 870,000 barrels per day.

He noted that this is a 7 percent drop in production and said that the Egyptian decision to reduce production is in solidarity with decisions made by OPEC at its December meeting. He added that the production cut will not mean halting operations in new fields or existing ones, but balancing production in all fields and conducting periodic maintenance.

Crude Oil Price Increase

NC151425 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1354 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation announced today an increase in the price of all types of Egyptian crude oil, ranging between $1 and $1.25.

This increase comes in light of the increased price of crude oil on international markets following the OPEC decision to raise the price of a barrel of crude oil to $18 as of 1 February.

Dr Hammad Ayyub, deputy chairman for foreign trade affairs of the corporation, said that the new prices for Egyptian crude will become effective tomorrow, Friday, [16 January] and be maintained until 31 January. The new prices are as follows:

Suez Gulf and Ra's Al-Bihar crude: $17.60 per barrel;

Bala'im crude: $17 per barrel;

Ra's Badran crude: $16.50 per barrel; and

Ra's Gharib al-Muhsin crude: $16 per barrel.

Economy Minister on IMF Loan, Debt Rescheduling

NC151401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1333 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jan (MENA) — An IMF delegation led by Dr 'Abd al-Shakur Sha'lan, the IMF's executive director for the Middle East and Africa, will arrive in Cairo early next week to sign "a standby agreement" following negotiations between Egypt and the IMF. According to this this agreement, Egypt will get a long-term, installment loan from the IMF. The first installment is estimated at approximately $300 million, which will be paid in cash and used to ease the balance of payments.

Dr Ysri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, has stated that the agreement reached with the IMF is an indication of the confidence international financial and economic establishments have in Egypt's economy. It also acknowledges the sincerity of Egypt's efforts to correct its economic course. These steps were begun before opening negotiations with the IMF, Mustafa said.

The minister of economy and foreign trade added that the talks with the IMF are not concerned with rescheduling debts. This, he said, is being done with creditor countries, because the majority of Egypt's debts are government ones. The interest rate on these debts and the grace period for paying them are established separately with each country, Mustafa noted.

Abu Ghazalah Outlines Military Strategy Goals

NC122205 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1954 GMT 12 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has stressed that the goal of Egypt's military strategy is to protect the country's independence and territorial integrity, and to secure its borders, shores, territorial waters, continental shelf, and economic interests.

In a statement at this evening's joint session of the Arab, Foreign Defense, and National Security Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly, which was presided over by Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, chairman of the Arab Affairs Committee, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that Egypt's objectives also include guaranteed freedom of navigation in the Red Sea, which is a vital artery for the national economy. In addition, it seeks to permit Egypt to play its part on the Arab, African, and Islamic levels, to lend assistance to friendly states, and to protect embassies and other installations abroad against acts of terrorism.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt is committed to the peace treaty.

He pointed out that in peacetime, Egypt strives to build up and equip its Armed Forces, and to raise their standards in terms of training, armament, and technology.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that Egypt's military doctrine also works to diversify its sources of arms, to ensure that the national will is free, and to create modern armed forces for

an advanced society which secures the necessities of an honorable life for its people.

He said that the Armed Forces cooperate with other government departments, including civil defense, in the event of disaster. They also play a positive role in promoting economic development.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah concluded his statement by saying that Egypt's military strategy ensures that defense production continues and develops to reduce dependence on foreign arms, ammunition, and equipment.

Al-Baz on Jordan-PLO Coordination Developments

JN121631 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic
10 Jan 87 pp 1, 23

[By 'Abd al-Latif al-Furati]

[Excerpts] Tunis — Yasir 'Arafat returned to Tunis from Baghdad the day before yesterday. Palestinian sources report 'Arafat will hold consultations with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's adviser, and with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez who is currently visiting Tunisia. This is the first time in many months that 'Arafat has visited Tunisia, months which he spent in Iraq in spite of the fact that the PLO's official headquarters remain in Tunis.

It is worth noting that 'Arafat refrained from visiting Tunisia until now in view of some differences on the Palestinian presence in Tunisia. However, these differences have been settled following the appointment of Hedi Mabrouk as Tunisian foreign minister and following the elucidation of Tunisian policy on the Palestinian presence on its territory. This presence is now restricted to a political and not a military presence. [Passage omitted]

Al-Qabas met with Dr Usamah al-Baz and asked him some questions:

[Al-Furati] What topics did you discuss with Yasir 'Arafat?

[Al-Baz] We constantly hold dialogues and consultations with Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. We are dutybound to hold close contacts with the PLO to coordinate our policies and reach a joint Arab stand which could be the basis for an initiative we could put forth to the entire world. This is necessary if we are to achieve progress and confront Israel from a position of strength.

Therefore, there should be a stand on which Jordan and the PLO would agree and which would be supported by the Arabs. A Jordanian-Palestinian stand is the sine qua non of our policy seeking to put pressure on Israel. We cannot pressure Israel if we proceed from stands that are divided. This provides Israel with the excuse that there are no specific Arab conditions it must fulfill. That is why we want to put an end to this state of affairs. Jordan and the PLO have expressed willingness in recent years to achieve a stand that may not be identical but similar on the basic requirements for formulating a unified Arab stand.

[Al-Furati] Is there any new development in the Jordanian or Palestinian stands following their estrangement in the past months that has made you seek a resumption of coordination?

[Al-Baz] It is difficult to say that there is any development in the stand of this or that party. All we know is that there is a readiness to pursue talks and dialogue. We want to exploit this readiness so we may know what conditions they will set for resuming dialogue. I believe this cannot take place overnight. It needs time and the securing of new elements that will clear the atmopshere between Jordan and the PLO. That is why we believe the time has not yet come for resuming dialogue. However, the atmosphere is improving and all of us must work to further improve this atmosphere. Perhaps this will lead to the resumption of dialogue at a certain stage. [Passage omitted]

[Al-Furati] What was the Palestinian command's reaction during your talks yesterday and today on your effort to resume dialogue?

[Al-Baz] The Palestinian command believes there are no serious proposals whether by Israel or the United States. That is why the Palestinian command cannot give its opinion of these two parties in the absence of a move by them. Otherwise, it would be making a unilateral move. The issue will not be resolved by any move by just one party. The Paelstinian command belives in the need to work for attaining a just and lasting peace.

This peace can only be attained through the framework of an international conference to be attended by the parties directly concerned wth peace; namely, Egypt, Jordan, PLO, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel, in addition to foreign countries whose participation is considered necessary and which can act as a catalyst in the search for a solution. These countries also will be responsible for providing guarantees with respect to implementing the formula on which the parties will agree. By these foreign countries the Palestinian side means the five permanent UN Security Council members or those that agree to participate in the peace efforts. The PLO puts forth a plan which remains committed to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The PLO also believes that it is possible to reconcile the equitable Palestinian demand and the international community's demand based on accepting a settlement on the basis of UN Resolution 242 which comprises, among others, a provision on terminating the Israeli occupation; that is, a withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, just like Israel withdrew from Egyptian territory and as it also will withdraw from Syrian territory, God willing.

[Al-Furati] Have the Palestinians agreed to resume a dialogue with Jordan?

[Al-Baz] I cannot say there is an agreement by this or that party. We are passing through an exploratory stage, a stage in which we submit ideas to these two parties, whom we consider our partners, to prepare the atmosphere. We have not reached the stage of obtaining the approval of this or that party. Dialogue exists and needs no brokers.

Attaining political coordination is one level higher than dialogue. Yasir 'Arafat recently sent a letter to King Husayn on Lebanese

events and the aggression against the Palestinians in the camps. This letter elicited a positive response from the king. It is now clear that the Jordanian monarch and the Jordanian people support the Palestinian people in this respect. Relations do exist between Jordan and the PLO. As for political coordination, it needs more time before one can give a reply about it. [Passage omitted]

President Mubarak's Brother Founds Party

JN102112 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 8 Jan 87 p 10

[Excerpts] Eng Sami Mubark suddenly emerged as a prominent political figure following the 1984 People's Assembly elections after running on the Wafd Party ticket and winning the seat for the New Egypt constituency. People at the time wondered who this Mubarak could be and why the Wafd Party had chosen him as one of its candidates though he was not known. The people stopped wondering after learning that he was President Mubarak's brother and waited for other surprises from this obscure figure. However, he spent more than 2 years as a member of the People's Assembly without producing any surprises or even submitting a question to a minister or on any draft bill. Finally, the surprise came. Sami Mubarak resigned from the Wafd Party and announced the formation of a new political party. *Al-Ittihad* was among the first newspapers to interview him on his surprise.

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Why did you resign from the Wafd Party 2 years after your election to the People's Assembly on the Wafd Party ticket, and what are your reasons for creating a new party?

Sami Mubarak: It is important for me to explain that the question of my running for office on party tickets is a procedure which the election law acknowledges. This does not mean I have a debt to this or that party or that this or that party is indebted to me. As for my resignation from the Wafd Party, it was primarily motivated by my belief in the objectives of reconstruction and saving Egypt from the economic tribulation it is experiencing. The country needs economic cooperation in which all parties will participate. From this premise, I believe in the need for reconstruction. That is why I thought of establishing a party that will be called the Socialist Democratic Reconstruction Party [Hizb al-Bina' al-Ishtiraki al-Dimuqrati]. This means building through both socialism and democracy. Reconstruction must take place on the basis of the principles of democratic socialism, which has succeeded in the advanced world and was the major reason for Europe's progress. I understand democratic socialism in Egypt as a policy that checks immoderate wealth and ends abject poverty. This means that every Egyptian will have the right to live a dignified life, even those in the lowest social echelons. The essence of Egypt's reconstruction will depend on the establishment of a huge production base. This was one of our most cherished dreams while we were students under the British occupation, which used to claim that Egypt was an agricultural state. When we expelled the British to nullify this claim, we regrettably found that so-called food security projects were introduced in our country as a result of the U.S. plan. Food security is a U.S.-Israeli plan to silence the Egyptian people with food and keep Egypt completely dependent on the United States and Israel and to continue using our funds to import the equipment they produce instead of using these funds to establish a national Egyptian industry. [passage omitted]

Industry is the basic operation that will provide every young man and scientist with job opportunities and prevent them from emigrating. That is why one of the party's objectives will be to create a suitable atmosphere for repatriating Egyptian scientists abroad to serve their country.

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: As founder of the Socialist Democratic Reconstruction Party, on what points do you agree or disagree with President Mubarak's policies and the NDP policies?

Sami Mubarak: President Mubarak calls for everything that is good for Egypt. I do not say this because he is my brother but because he is a patriot who loves Egypt. He is championing very sound ideas. However, the NDP's ideas stagnated at a specific point and it has nothing new to offer that will enable it to effectively implement the president's ideas. Had these ideas been put in practice, Egypt would not be where it is now. [passage omitted]

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Then your major difference is with the NDP which, as you said, is implementing an Israeli-U.S. plan regarding food security policy?

Sami Mubarak: I did not say that food security is a plan. I said it is a game that has been brought to Egypt, and those who implement it do not realize its dimensions. They imagine that food security will rescue them from starvation. That is why I said it is a game and not a plan worked out in the United States and Israel to weaken Egypt militarily and economically and to distract the Egyptian people with food. I would like to tell them: We are not pigs because production is our objective, and there was food in Egypt before we became acquainted with the Americans. [passage omitted]

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Because we are speaking about the economic problem, some people believe the implementation of the production slogan initially requires improving the difficult living conditions that obstruct the development of the production process, and then enabling all social stratas to participate in the administration of the country's affairs. Others believe the solution to the economic problem requires purely technical measures. Where do you stand on these two concepts? Do you believe the key to the economic problem lies in technical or political measures?

Sami Mubarak: Political and technical measures go hand in hand. Every economic step must be accompanied by a political step. One cannot change all the decisions and measures in one stroke with the exception of the socialist prosecutor's laws or similar laws that restrict production. These are alien laws and are intended to deal a blow to the Egyptian people, such as the administrative supervision that is censoring the people, not to mention the very strange laws that consider the Egyptian citizen a thief unless proved otherwise. That is why any individual who wishes to produce faces very difficult measures which squander his potential even before he starts. [passage omitted]

Laws that serve private interests also must be suspended. Who is responsible for smuggling the people's funds abroad? Are they not Egyptian laws and the policies banks adopt which have created economic confusion in Egypt? [passage omitted]

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: What suggestions do you have for reforming the political system?

Sami Mubarak: First, we must cancel the emergency laws which have scared the capitalists who transferred their capital abroad and enact laws that will reassure them because Egypt needs this capital more than any other country. [passage omitted]

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Who are the most prominent figures who have participated in establishing the party so far?

Sami Mubarak: I carry out my work in silence. I do not seek brilliant names. I address myself to the young generation. I am establishing a party for the young generation whose future is endangered and for the middle class which is experiencing housing problems and low income. [passage omitted]

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: How many founders are there so far?

Sami Mubarak: One thousand from various professions. I take care in choosing so that my comrades will be practical men.

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Are there any known political figures?

Sami Mubarak: I welcome all those who adopt the principle of work and construction.

Al-Ittihad Al-Usbu'i: Are there any dissident or current Wafd members who asked to join the party?

Sami Mubarak: That is premature. [passage omitted]

Communique, Reports Detail Current Fighting

Communique No 2,528

JN151809 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,528 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. How great is the disappointment of the charlatans' regime, and how great is its misery when it musters all of its ambitions, rancor, and the remnants of its forces in an attempt to desecrate Iraqi soil or undermine Iraq's sovereignty. How great is the misery of the aggressor clique, the agent of Zionism, when it tries its luck in confronting the heroic soldiers of Iraq who are fearless and zealous in defending their land and honor. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, capably supported by our mighty artillery and the daring armored forces, repulsed several attacks by the criminal enemy in the area between south and east of the Al-Asmak Lake and (Shalhat al-Aghawat). Our forces inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and materiel.

2. At 0230 today [2330 GMT 14 January], the tyrant gang in Tehran dispatched forces estimated at two brigades in an abortive attempt to reach our positions in the heroic II Army Corps sector. Our valiant formations from the brave Dhulfiqar forces confronted them and immediately annihilated all the forces even before they reached our forward barriers. The enemy could not maintain a foothold on a single inch of our land, but sustained hundreds of casualties while the remaining few fled. The situation was decided completely in favor of our victorious forces. Glory and pride to the heroic Dhulfiqar forces; its commanders, officers, and men; and to all the courageous fighters of the heroic II Army Corps.

3. Since first light today, our heroic Air Force has been delivering punishing blows to the enemy's surface-to- air missile batteries, defeated enemy troop concentrations, positions, and the movement of enemy equipment along the transport routes inside enemy territory and on the battlefield. Our pilots carried out 312 combat missions, thus providing strong support to our ground forces and completing the following tasks:

A. In defiance of the enemy's air defenses in particular, aircraft of our heroic Air Force launched a destructive raid at 0740 on a surface-to-air Hawk missile battery, supplied by the Zionist entity to its allies in Iran, and destroyed it.

B. At 0812 today, our aircraft attacked an enemy military bridge and destroyed it. The bridge is in the Mohammerah [Khorramshahr] area.

C. At 1151 today, our aircraft delivered a blow to the Taleh Zang Bridge and destroyed it.

D. At the same time our aircraft delivered a blow to the two Keshvar bridges and destroyed them.

E. At 1220, our aircraft delivered a destructive blow to the Haft Tappeh station which is used for military transport.

F. In their raids our aircraft destroyed 218 various enemy vehicles.

After carrying out all of their missions, all of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Pursuant to the decision of the great Iraqi people to punish the criminals who have shelled and continue to shell residential areas in Baghdad and the steadfast and valiant city of Basra, and to inflict further losses on the aggressors, losses that compel them to desist from their aggression, at 1446 today aircraft of our mighty Air Force launched a destructive raid on Esfahan, and at 1521 they launched a destructive raid on Tabriz. Our aircraft pounded their targets in Esfahan and Tabriz with the force of right and in revenge for the pure Iraqi blood.

After carrying out their mission and on their return, our aircraft sighted an enemy F-14 aircraft and downed it inside enemy territory. Our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. May God protect you O hawks of the skies. Forward toward further victories that will compel our enemy to respond to the call of right and peace.

5. The daring helicopter pilots of the Army's airborne division carried out brave and effective actions throughout the day. They launched 284 successful raids against the enemy today destroying enemy tanks, vehicles, positions, and large numbers of troop concentrations. They also destroyed and sank 21 enemy boats, thus providing the best support to our ground forces. After carrying out all of their sorties they returned safely and victoriously to base.

6. The criminal enemy, using long-range artillery, shelled Basra, wounding three civilians. The enemy also shelled the hamlet of Khormal, killing two citizens and wounding four others.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 January 1987

Air Raid on Dezful

JN151830 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1821 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 15 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to inflict further punishment on the scoundrel Khomeynites for their bombardment of safe residential areas in Baghdad and Basra, aircraft of our heroic air force launched a destructive raid on Dezful at 1720 today, pounded their targets, and returned safely to the homeland, praise be to God.

[Dated] 15 January 1987

Two Iranian Brigades Repulsed

JN152011 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1944 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 15 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The heroic II Army Corps is forging great epics in defense of the soil of the homeland and the dignity of the people. By their magnificent steadfastness and their punishing blows to the Khomeyniite scoundrels, the forces of the II Army Corps express the nobility of the Iraqi fighter and his belief in God and in principles. They also show his indominatable will in crushing the scoundrels, the stooges of Zionism who insist on continuing the war and who trade in the woes of the war.

At 1330 today, the criminal enemy dispatched a force estimated at two brigades in an abortive attempt to attack our valiant forces. As soon as the enemy forces moved, artillery fire and fire from helicopters and other weapons was opened on them. Most of the force, which was unable to advance even toward our forward barriers, was wiped out.

At 1430 the remnants of the enemy force began to retreat to their positions in disarray, defeated and pursued by our artillery fire.

Praise be to God for his glory. Defeat to the Khomeyniite scoundrels. May God protect you O good and brave men of the Dhulfiqar forces and of the heroic II Army Corps. More lethal blows to annihilate the enemies of the homeland. May your flag continue to fly high, O Iraq.

[Dated] 15 January 1987

Raids on Esfahan, Hamadan

JN152213 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2155 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 15 January]

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. Responding to the crime of the Iranian regime, which is represented by its shelling of the city of Basra today, our daring Air Force planes punished the Iranian regime on committing this crime by dealing a painful blow to the city of Esfahan at 2310. At 2333,our Air Force planes also dealt a destructive blow to the city of Hamadan. After the planes demolished the dens over their heads, all our planes returned safely to the homeland, thanks be to God.

We will continue to rob the sleep of the evil rulers of Iran until they heed and stop their crime. Blessed is our heroic Air force's leadership, pilots, officers and NCO's for these efforts which raised the prestige of the homeland and made Iraq victorious.

[Dated] 15 January 1987

Iranians Suffer 'Second' Defeat

JN160742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jan (INA) — An Iraqi military field commander has asserted that the Iraqi Armed Forces in the II Army Corps sector have inflicted a second great defeat on the Iranian regime's forces during their offensive launched yesterday.

In a statement published here today by the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, issued by the Iraqi Defense Ministry, Staff Brigadier General 'Abd Mutlaq Humud al-Juburi, commander of the Dhulfiqar Forces, said the Iranian forces' launching of an offensive on a front before four formations of the Dhulfiqar Forces and along the same lines followed in their offensive the day before yesterday is an accurate expression of the state of confusion and disarray being experienced by the Iranian forces and military command. He added that the new Iranian offensive points to the stifling crisis being experienced by the Iranian regime in the III Army Corps sector where the III Army Corps forces are tightening their grip on the collapsing Iranian forces.

The Dhulfiqar Forces commander explained that at 0230 yesterday [2330 GMT 14 January], and using intensive artillery shelling, the Iranian regime sent forth two brigades in a second attempt to take control of some vital targets in the sector. However, the Iranian troops managed only to clash with Iraqi combat patrols which were roaming no-man's-land and which opened their hot fire on the Iranian troops. He asserted that the Iraqi artillery destroyed the leading assault forces and inflicted very huge losses in personnel and equipment.

As a result of the huge losses sustained by the leading assault forces as well as by the forces supporting them, the enemy was forced to withdraw the remainder of its forces by making a smoke screen. These forces, however, were chased by artillery fire and additional losses were inflicted on them.

The commander said the Iraqi Armed Forces are in control of the military situation in the Dhulfiqar Forces sector and that combat patrols are fully controlling the no-man's-land, preventing enemy movements.

II Army Corps Repulses Attack

JN160803 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0740 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 2255 yesterday, the enemy once again approached the II Army Corps operational sector. The heroic Dhulfiqar Forces confronted the enemy, completely foiled its attempt, killed more than 500 enemy personnel, and wounded large numbers. A few enemy personnel fled and the situation was fully settled in favor of our victorious forces. Thanks to the soldiers of the heroic II Army Corps and to the brave Dhulfiqar Forces — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Praise be to God for his support.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

Qom, Hamadan Bombed

JN161147 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1126 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In reply to the criminal enemy's shelling of the steadfast city of Basra last night and today, in afollow up to our people's will to exact severe and immediate punishment on the Khomeyniite scoundrels, and to preserve the lives and prosperity of our civilians, the brave hawks of the air confronted the tyrant clique and showered the city of Qom with a hail of bombs at 1210 today. The bombs violently destroyed their targets. At 1220 today, bold aircraft showered the city of Hamadan with devastating bombs. After carrying out these two missions all aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. Blessed be your hands, O brave hawks. More blow to destroy the pillars of tyranny, racism, and aggression.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

Missile Hits Baghdad

JN161206 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1135 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January 1987]]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The criminal enemy fired one of its missiles supplied by traitors of the Arab nation at Baghdad at 1250. The missile hit a residential quarter, martyred a number of civilians, and wounded others. The missile also demolished a number of houses and damaged some commercial shops.

Mercy to our martyrs and speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing. Only a short time will pass before we retaliate for this cruel, cowardly act. The tyrant clique ruling in Iran will soon receive our devastating reply against the dens of lowliness and cruelty, dens which will not benefit by crying or wailing. May God grant us success. God is our supporter.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

Planes Hit Railway Station

JN161252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1246 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At 1305 today, our aircraft dealt a strong blow to the Arak railway station which is used for military transportation. The aircraft destroyed the station and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN161432 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1420 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To continue inflicting further losses on the criminals ruling in Iran, the planes of our gigantic Air Force dealt an accurate and effective blow to a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 1445 today. Our planes returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland. Praise be to God.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

Air Force Attacks Eslamabad

JN161536 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1520 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In retaliation for the Khomeyniite scum's firing at Baghdad with one of the missiles that was supplied to them by those who claim to be Arabs, their collaborators in their agentry to Zionism, 10 aircraft of our heroic Air Force attacked Shahabad [Eslamabad] at 1550 today and turned it into rubble. Our aircraft returned safely to the homeland, praise be to God.

That is but a small part of our retaliation against the criminal gang. We are lying in wait for them. We are a thunderbolt above them, constantly demolishing their dens.

[Dated] 16 January 1987

Eslamabad Raided 2d Time

JN161629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1617 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 16 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In order to continue to punish the criminal Zionist Khomeyniites for shelling purely residential areas, and to fulfill our pledge to deprive them of all respite and to demolish their dens over their heads in revenge for every drop of pure Iraqi blood, at 1557 today, 14 aircraft of our mighty Air Force once again attacked Shahabad [Eslamabad] and dealt a violent and destructive blow to the city. Our daring pilots returned safely to the homeland protected by God.

Blessed are the bold pilots of Iraq. March onward!

[Dated] 16 January 1987

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad

JN150907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jan (INA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived here this morning. He was welcomed by the director and members of the RCC's Arab Liberation Movements Office.

Confers With Tariq 'Aziz

JN152014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jan (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minster and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, here today. During the meeting they reviewed the incessant Iranian aggression against Iraq, the developing Iraqi-PLO relations, the regional situation, and issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Nuri Isma'il, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, members of the PLO Executive Committee; and the chief of the Arab Liberation Movements Office at the RCC.

Husayn on Peace Conference, U.S. Arms to Iran
JN151623 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that there is now semi-unanimity that the road to begin genuinely tackling the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question must be an international conference attended by the five permanent UN Security Council members and all parties to the conflict to implement Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Furthermore, all aspects of the Palestinian question must be tackled. We believe there is no alternative to such a formula.

In an interview with Radio L'Orient in Paris, his majesty said France — as well as Europe — can play a big role in influencing the powers that be in our world to change their stands, and then to begin effectively tackling the issue to bring about a just solution that will be acceptable to future generations.

His majesty added: The United States knows our stand, clearly and frankly. We conveyed our stand to Richard Murphy; namely, that the path to establish a just peace in the Middle East is through an international conference. If we were to revert to other formulas, I must point out that there have been proposals we rejected. Such proposals include, for example, the creation of committees to prepare for the international conference. Because the objective is to convene an international conference, why not hold it directly? He continued: The matter brooks no further stalling; otherwise, we will reach a point where we lose all hope to achieve a just and honorable solution, and an inflammable situation would exist in the area that will pose a threat to world peace. His majesty emphasized the need for a collective discussion among the five permanent Security Council members on the international conference, the date, and the preparations for convening it so a positive stance may evolve.

His majesty reaffirmed that Jordan will not be a substitute for the Palestinian Arab people who must have their say and participate in the achievement of peace. The king said: [No one can convince me that a solution can be found to the Palestinian question without the participation of the Palestinians, the principal party on the Arab side concerned with the issue. There are the various states and there is the Palestinian aspect. We are searching for a complete and comprehensive solution to the conflict and that can be achieved only through an international conference that will, consequently, create an opportunity for negotiations among the parties concerned. At the same time, the international conference will act as an authority that will assist us if need be to overcome any difficulties we may face.

His majesty declared: The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We hope it will reflect the aspirations, sufferings, and hopes of the Palestinian Arab people, and that it will carry out its role in making the Palestinian view known, expressing Palestinian feelings, and serving the goal of liberating the kinfolk and the land as quickly as possible.

King Husayn said: Coordination on the political level between us and the PLO leadership has been in limbo [ta'attal]. We continue to adopt the stand we have adopted since 1967 in supporting our kinfolk and brothers in the occupied territory as much as we can. He added: Resolutions have been adopted at Arab summits to support steadfastness. We continue to support such steadfastness because it is our duty to our kinfolk in the occupied territory, and it is a duty we carry out in defending our nation, a duty that converges with Arab national security.

The door is open for the resumption of dialogue, but not for the resumption of the dialogue on a certain issue; for instance, supporting the kinfolk in the occupied territory, as that is our duty, which we carry out. We have declared our view frankly; namely, if there is an opportunity to resume dialogue the PLO must be convinced that such a dialogue is comprehensive, and we must begin from the point we had previously reached and continue along the march to serve the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people, to whom the Palestinian cause belongs, and the Arab nation. Cooperation will then be founded on clear and firm bases, and on a desire to continue a constructive dialogue and joint action. However, such a dialogue must not be confined to one field while we neglect the political aspect, an aspect that should be of concern to the PLO just as it is of concern to us.

Questioned about the U.S. arms deal with Iran and whether his majesty discussed it during his talks in Paris, King Husayn said: We discussed all area problems. Naturally, that is an issue on which we expressed our view directly to the United States in a frank and clear manner. U.S. credibility — U.S. credibility does exist — was greatly affected — and I cannot say that it was affected to a limited extent — as a result of such unjustifiable and incomprehensible behavior.

Reffering to the Iraq-Iran war he said: Iraq is defending its territory and, consequently, it is defending the Arab homeland. Iraq has responded positively to all initiatives to bring about a peaceful solution that ends the fighting and brings about negotiations to eliminate the original causes of the fighting. However, it is Iran that insists on continuing the war. It is difficult to understand the U.S. action of supplying arms to Iran, particularly because what has been revealed totally conflicts with the U.S. assurances we consistently received in the past. We were taken aback by the unpleasant surprise. We discussed the situation with the United States frankly and clearly and at the highest level. Naturally, we also discussed it with France.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed that he will continue to endeavor to restore Arab solidarity and to establish a unified Arab stand. He said he is confident that agreement will inevitably be reached among all Arab brothers to defend their rights and the rights of future generations.

In answer to a question on what his majesty proposes to end the camps war in Lebanon, he said: The camps war is part of the real tragedy that is taking place in Lebanon. We are greatly pained by what has happened and is happening. We hope the tragedy will be brought to an end, and we believe such a goal can be achieved if the efforts of all the parties concerned in Lebanon are concentrated on implementing an acceptable formula that safeguards Lebanon's independence and sovereignty over all Lebanese territory — a formula acceptable to all the parties in Lebanon so that there can be a new beginning. We, in Jordan, constantly encourage the initiation and continuation of a dialogue so joint views and actions can be realized. If that can be

achieved, we will support Lebanon with all of our resources and capabilities.

At the conclusion of the interview his majesty answered the following question: King Husayn is one of the most active and bravest Arab leaders. What is the reason?

His majesty replied: I am an Arab, no more and no less. I feel I have a duty — in view of my affiliation with my nation and my family — toward future generations. No one is immortal. My wish in this life is to carry out a part of my duty so I will be well spoken of by future generations. I hope to be able to contribute, modestly, toward the achievement of security, stability, and a just peace to be enjoyed by future generations.

AL-RA'Y Terms King's France Visit 'Successful'
JN150944 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 15 Jan 87
pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "A Successful Visit"]

[Text] The big success achieved by King Husayn's visit to France was an important step to establish the infrastructure of an international conference, a conference whose convocation was supported anew by France through President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac. This success, in itself, foils the large-scale Israeli propaganda campaign that seeks to convince Europe to abandon its support for the conference and to replace it with direct negotiations.

In his statements to Radio Monte Carlo, King Husayn was eager to let the the U.S. Administration know the important fact that Jordan differentiates between the U.S. initiative, known as the Reagan initiative, and a U.S. role this administration may play through an international conference. His majesty explained that we cannot think of a U.S. role similar to the one the Americans were thinking of a while ago during President Reagan's initiative. The situation has compeletely changed. The United States still has a role to play, a positive one if it wishes, through an international conferznce. Hence, King Husayn has publicly reasserted to the U.S. Administration that any attempt to propose the Reagan initiative as an alternative to the international conference will not succeed.

This shows the importance of the awaited European role to pave the way for the conference, including convincing the United States to accept it and participate in it. Undoubtedly, France, with its status in the international arena, can back this aspired role. France has promised to do so through Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Hence, Washington is urged to respond to the Arab and international consensus calling for the convocation of an international conference. It is useful for Washington to reflect that such a response might create an atmosphere for restoring its lost credibility in the region, albeit gradually. It also is useful to consider that insistence on opposing the conference and obstructing its convocation will increase the conviction among the Europeans that the United States intransigence poses dangers not only to the region's safety and security but also to stability and prosperity in other parts of the world.

King Husayn's visit to France is a new and strong endeavor to build a just, comprehensive peace in our region. Undoubtedly, this is a distinguished visit which represents a genuine opportunity from which the Arabs can benefit by attracting more international support for their just cause as well as more international action to break the stalemate, which is designed to obstruct a just, comprehensive settlement of this cause. However, this requires, in the first place, unification of Arab ranks, which has long been awaited.

Waite Expects Results From Talks With Kidnappers

NC161219 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1155 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, is continuing his talks for the release of the foreign hostages held in Lebanon. He met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami this morning. Their talks dealt with the contacts taking place on the hostages issue. Waite will meet with Minister Walid Junblatt in Al-Mukhtarah this afternoon and will then meet with Druze Shaykh 'Aql Muhammad Abu Shaqra.

Waite announced earlier that his current efforts to secure the release of the foreign hostages in Lebanon are making good progress. He disclosed that he held secret talks with the kidnappers, noting that these talks are certain to have positive results.

Meets with Speaker al-Husayni

NC151827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, visited Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni this evening. In a statement after the meeting, Waite said he and Al-Husayni discussed the kidnappings in Lebanon and the measures that should be taken.

Asked if Speaker al-Husayni had pledged any sort of help apart from moral support, Waite said: No one has power over those who are holding the hostages. He pointed out that this was the first time he had publicly met with such senior politicians. He noted that his mission to solve this intricate problem is making progress, but he warned that a solution cannot be reached overnight.

Asked if the issue of Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons had been raised during the meeting, Waite answered in the affirmative. He declined, however, to comment on whether the matter of the Israeli soldier being held in Lebanon had been discussed during his meeting with Al-Husayni.

Presidential Delegation Leaves for Damascus

NC151342 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] A Lebanese presidential delegation left for Damascus this morning to resume talks with Syrian officials on the Lebanese-Syrian summit. The delegation, which left Beirut at around 1000, is composed of former Minister Elie Salim, Army Intelligence Chief Colonel Simon Qassis, businessman Engineer Hani Salam, and legal counsellor Dr Nicola Nasr.

Eng Hani Salam returned to Beirut yesterday evening after a tour that took him to the UAE, Oman, and Qatar. Salam expressed satisfaction with his talks in the Gulf, where he briefed the leaders on Lebanese-Syrian contacts. Salam noted that the Gulf officials had affirmed to him their support for efforts to improve Syrian-Lebanese relations, noting their desire to contribute to the reconstruction of Lebanon.

Leftist Groups Denounce Arab League Efforts

NC151352 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] An expanded meeting was today held at the residence of 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization, attended by representatives of the Amal Movement, PSP, Syrian Nationalist Social Party, Communist Party, and Arab Socialist Union. The conferees discussed security in Beirut and the fuel crisis. They denounced the activities of the Arab League Good Offices Committee to end the camps war and asserted that the question of convening a Lebanese-Syrian summit does not concern them. The conferees demanded that the number of the Syrian forces in Beirut be increased.

Arab Committee Develops Plan

NC150806 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Arab Good Offices Committee has developed a plan comprising the following points:

1. Declaring a comprehensive cease-fire;

2. Lifting the seige on all camps, evacuating the wounded, and allowing food supplies [into the camps];

3. Discussing Lebanese-Palestinian relations under Arab auspices, with effective Lebanese-Syrian participation;

4. Entrusting the Palestinians with responsibility for the camps' security until the legitimate Lebanese authority can maintain security in the surrounding areas; and

5. Providing the necessary Arab aid to the Lebanese people.

Arab diplomatic sources have affirmed that these points are open to debate, as the Arab Committee had discussed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad the results of its efforts and the stands of the parties concerned. The committee is expected to submit its findings after its visits to Damascus and Beirut.

Paqraduni Outlines Settlement Proposals

NC151615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces, has said that he expects the forthcoming summit between Presidents Amin al-Jumayyil and Hafiz al-Asad to lead to the formation of a new government, the enlargement of the area under the Lebanese Army's control, and a program of reforms by the new government. Paqraduni said, however, that it is unlikely that the summit will lead to a solution, but it might serve as the first step toward a solution. He stated that 1987 must be the year when the fighting stops and the search for peace and for a settlement begins. Paqraduni was speaking at a news conference held at the Lebanese Forces headquarters at noon today to mark the anniversary of the 15 January movement.

He said the problem in the South can only be solved through the deployment of the Army there. The same applies to the camps war. The Lebanese Army, which is not involved in the camps fighting, should be used as a buffer force in the camps, he added.

Paqraduni declared that there can be no settlement in Lebanon without the participation of the Lebanese Forces, which are ready to serve as peace forces. It is now believed, he went on, that a settlement in Lebanon could be achieved by a policy of neutrality toward the outside world, coupled with decentralization at home. Paqraduni presented the Lebanese Forces' proposals as follows:

[Begin Paqraduni recording] First, all non-Lebanese armies and organizations must be expelled from the country. This is a necessary condition for restoring Lebanon's territorial integrity. Lebanon will remain divided as long as it is under occupation. Once it is freed from this occupation, it will have the chance to reunify.

Second, the Lebanese Army, assisted by UN forces, should deploy throughout Lebanese territory. This means that it should deploy within Lebanon and along its borders, as should emergency or international forces.

Third, a new Lebanese constitution must be formulated to define the concepts and principles on which coexistence is to be based. The rethinking of formulas for Lebanese coexistence must take into account the freedom, security, and characteristics of all Lebanese communities.

Fourth, Lebanon must be declared a neutral country. It cannot remain fragmented and polarized, a bone of contention in the squabbles of regional powers and international interests. As long as Lebanon is not neutral it will remain susceptible to occupation by outsiders and disruption by insiders.

These are the basic proposals that we will try to promote this year. Efforts will have to be made both at home and abroad for their implementation. A minimum degree of national reconciliation will have to be achieved at home, and a certain amount of assistance will have to be forthcoming from abroad. We believe a solution for the Lebanese crisis will require the approval of both the Arab League and the United Nations. What I have given here are the outlines of a comprehensive solution. Its implementation, however, must be undertaken gradually, and we have been working on this since the beginning of the year.

Some efforts yield poor results, but I would say the outcome of the 15 January movement was impressive. This movement has transcended the Christian setting in which it was born to assume a much larger dimension. The 15 January movement began big and it has grown bigger with time. It was the beginning of a new phase, not only in the Lebanese crisis but also in the Middle East crisis in general. [end recording]

Ja'ja' Interviewed on 15 Jan Anniversary

NC142215 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' has affirmed that the 15 January movement changed the course of Lebanese history. Ja'ja' was interviewed this evening by a number of journalists on the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation network on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the 15 January movement. Ja'ja' said the tripartite agreement was not a peace agreement but a surrender agreement. Any document containing what was rejected in the tripartite agreement will not be accepted; it will have the same fate as that of the tripartite agreement, he declared.

Ja'ja' stated: The expected Lebanese-Syrian summit might produce some relaxation in the situation, and we are in favor of its taking place. Our position on the summit will be determined in light of its results, he said.

On the issue of distinguished relations with Syria, the Lebanese Forces commander affirmed that this is a matter for discussion between the two states. Any agreement to discuss this issue must be contingent on a scheduled and immediate withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. He affirmed that if an accord were reached on distinguished relations, it should not apply to the cultural, educational, and economic systems of the two countries. It could perhaps involve cooperation in the foreign policy and economic fields.

Asked about signs of flexibility on Syria's part during the current Lebanese-Syrian negotiations, Dr Ja'ja' replied that to some extent the apparent change in the Syrian position is due to the collapse of the tripartite agreement. Syria was unable to impose its strategy of dominating Lebanon through military, security, political, or economic pressure. Some flexibility has appeared in the Syrian position because of Syria's difficult economic situation and its international and regional isolation. He explained that this modification is temporary. As soon as Syria is able, it will impose President Al-Asad's strategic plan, under which Lebanon is viewed as having no real existence, as the foster child of imperialism, and as the product of the Sykes-Picot agreement. Dr Ja'ja' said Syria sent its army to help implement this plan. It then resorted to trickery by pretending to consider this army as being under the command of the president of the Lebanese republic. Its intention was gradually to let the Syrian Army impose its domination, then to reach agreement on distinguished relations, and finally to annex Lebanon to Syria. This is the goal of the Syrian president's strategy, he declared.

Regarding the camps war, Dr Ja'ja' emphatically denied reports about the arrival of Palestinians in the Beirut camps via the eastern sector. He noted that the Amal Movement detained 50 of its members last week on charges of facilitating the movement of weapons and ammunition to the Palestinians in the Beirut Camps. He said the arrest of these members led to the discovery that Amal officials were involved in assisting the Palestinians. Among these was the brother of 'Aql Hamiyyah. This prompted the Amal Movement leader to close the investigation, which could have led to the end of the movement.

Ja'ja' asked: How can the Palestinians and the weapons reach the camps when they are being besieged?

Replying to questions, Dr Ja'ja' said Israel has a complex about the Palestinian issue, and this dominates its thinking on the subject. For this reason, it has been supporting the Amal Movement in its attacks on the Palestinians. I do not say Israel and Syria are in direct collusion against the Palestinians. Israel is helping to strike at all the Palestinians, while Syria wants to attack 'Arafat.

Dr Ja'ja' explained that Israel is in touch with Amal in the South through Amal Movement official Dawud Dawud. Some Amal officials receive their instructions and ammunition from those who deal with Israel. The Amal Movement can at present market anything in Israel. What Birri says, the Israelis say soon afterward.

In the course of his discussion of Israel's strategy toward the Palestinians and its current relationship with the Amal Movement, Ja'ja' affirmed that the blockade on the Juniyah-Larnaca shipping line had been temporary and was now over.

The Lebanese Forces commander said: We are not prepared to fight on behalf of anyone else. We will all rise to defend our society if it is endangered.

On the economic situation, Dr Ja'ja' said there is a very considerable degree of economic activity in Lebanon. The citizens are active and economic life is normal. But there is no central social and economic decisionmaking authority handling economic affairs, as there should be. He noted that this authority should be the state and, specifically, the Cabinet, which has not been meeting. He pointed out that the reason for the economic deterioration is the absence of a central decisionmaking authority to manage social and economic activity. This authority is the Cabinet. The state spends while all its departments, apart from the Lebanese Army, are paralyzed. Last year's expenditures were mostly met through the drop in the value of the Lebanese pound.

Asked whether the Lebanese Forces should control the economic deterioration and the rise in prices, Dr Ja'ja' said this is not the responsibility of the Lebanese Forces. This task cannot be carried out without the right instruments and authority, and the instruments are the ministries.

He noted that the popular committees began to take action some time ago to close a few gaps. He repeated that the economic situation is not the responsibility of the Lebanese Forces.

Regarding the opening of Halat Airport, Dr Ja'ja' said that he wants all officials to face up to their responsibilities. Either Halat Airport is opened and Middle East Airlines [MEA] serves the entire Lebanese community, or there will be no MEA. He explained that MEA is a Lebanese national company. He asked: Where is the division that is being talked about? The opening of Halat Airport will save 125,000 Lebanese passengers about $1.5 million monthly. It will save MEA and the state 450 million pounds monthly. This is in addition to reducing the suffering of the passengers. The opening of the airport is a logical and a humanitarian deed. We will not agree to its not being opened, he declared.

Al-Asad Meets Arab Committee; Lebanese Arrive

JN151318 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the seven-member Arab mediation committee on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon for 2 hours this morning. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting.

A Syrian source said that talks dealt with the committee's mission and efforts and that President al-Asad wished it success.

The committee members returned to Damascus yesterday evening after visiting Beirut where, according to one of the committee members, they met only with the three pillars of the legitimate Lebanese authority: President Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Speaker Husayn al-Husayni. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi's sources told us that the committee hopes, after meeting with President al-Asad, to draw up a mechanism for its efforts to resolve the camps crisis. They added that all are unanimous that this crisis should be ended as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of his meeting with the seven-member committee, it was learned that President Hafiz al-Asad received separately the chairman of the committee, Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The secretary general's sources added that the Syrian president also will receive Chedli Klibi separately later. The seven committee members will then hold a meeting to decide their next move and coordinate among themselves. They are preparing to leave Damascus for their countries later today.

In another development, the Lebanese presidential working delegation, which comprises Elie Salim, Simon Qassis, and Legal Adviser Nicola Nasr, accompanied by Eng Hani Salam, returned to Damascus this morning for the third round of official Syrian-Lebanese talks. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received them immediately upon their arrival, and both sides held a working session, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The Lebanese delegation members then left for their residence. They will resume talks with Al-Shar' later today, as soon as Al-Shar' ends his meetings with the Arab mediation committee.

The Lebanese delegation's sources continue to express optimism that a Syrian-Lebanese summit will be held soon and to talk about the positive atmosphere prevailing at the meetings.

Committee Leaders Depart

JN151642 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Arab ministerial committee charged with resolving the Palestinian camps crisis in Lebanon has returned to Damascus and was received today by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The committee members then met with Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, the second man in Libya, and DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah, both of whom are in Damascus.

The Arab committee visited Damascus for the first time on 12 January, moved to Beirut, and then returned to the Syrian capital. Its members expressed satisfaction with the preliminary results of the committee's mission in Beirut and Damascus. The committee's cochairmen, Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, left for Tunis today to brief the Arab League Council on the results of their mission.

Ibrahimi said the committee's mission will be resumed before the end of the month.

Al-Ahmar Receives Polish Education Minister

JN150947 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, received Benon Miskiewicz, Polish minister of science and higher education, and the accompanying delegation, in his office this morning. The meeting was attended by Higher Education Minister Dr Kamal Sharaf and the Polish ambassador in Damascus. The talks dealt with relations between Syria and Poland and between the Ba'th Party and the Polish United Workers' Party within the framework of cooperation and friendship, especially in the field of higher education, which experienced marked development in the past 2 years.

Comrade al-Ahmar spoke about the most important developments in the Arab region and Syria's stand in confronting the Zionist- imperialist onslaught. He expressed appreciation for Poland's support of Syria and of Arab rights. For his part, the guest minister affirmed his country's firm support of Syria in all current issues. He also affirmed the need to continue cooperation between the two friendly countries. He expressed admiration for, and satisfaction with, Syria's achievements and its principled policies under President Hafiz al-Asad and its confrontation of imperialism and Zionism.

Shamir: Policy on Land Return Not 'Last Word'

TA151936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said his opposition to return areas in Judaea and Samaria is not necessarily his last word in negotiations with Jordan. In an interview with the REUTER correspondent in Jerusalem, the prime minister said it is inconceivable that he should reveal what his position would be in future negotiations with Jordan. However, in negotiations without preconditions there is no knowing what the final positions of the sides will be. In this context, Mr Shamir pointed out people with views close to his agreed to give up the whole of the Sinai and to hold negotiations on the rights of the Palestinians.

'No Change' in Position

TA152012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The prime minister's spokesman told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'ami that there has been no change in Mr Shamir's position which opposes the return of territories.

Shamir Urges U.S. To Establish Ties With Iran

TA151301 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 9

[Report by Refa'el Mann and Ran Dagoni]

[Text] "The United States must not cease its efforts to establish contacts with Iran. Despite what happened, we must never forget that we are talking about a very important country in which a change might occur. It would then be important for the Western world, particularly the United States, to have connections with it; otherwise, there is a risk the Soviets will be those who benefit from the change of power there," Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated yes-terday.

In a talk with a group of committee heads for Republican contenders in the U.S. elections, Shamir said: "Relations between the United States and Israel are as close as they were before the recent episodes."

During the past few days Jerusalem has expressed great satisfaction with the U.S. clarifications included in a message from Reagan to Shamir and in Vice President Bush's letter to Shim'on Peres. Shamir has asked Ambassador Thomas Pickering to convey to Reagan his satisfaction with the clarifications he received.

Peres has reacted to Bush's message in a similar vein. When he delivered Bush's letter to Peres, Ambassador Pickering brought along the minutes of the talks the vice president held on 29 July 1986 with 'Amiram Nir, which indicated the subject of the contras was not raised at all. Peres said he was not surprised the contras issue was not mentioned because, during that meeting, Israel had no information on that subject, nor was Israel involved in the transfer of funds to the contras at a later date.

In his message Vice President Bush noted, as did Reagan in his note to Shamir, that in its recent releases the U.S. Administration did not intend to place the blame for the affair on Israel.

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday denied remarks attributed to Shamir by NBC that he "did not believe a single word attributed to 'Amiram Nir."

The denial stated that Shamir had never said such things.

South Lebanese Cease-Fire, Phase-Out Proposed

TA160520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Israel has proposed to the UN Security Council that an immediate cease-fire be declared in southern Lebanon for at least 6 months and that the security strip be gradually phased out. Israel's delegate, Yohanan Bein, explained there would be a trial period at each stage, after which it would be possible to begin negotiations with the Lebanese Government or any other interlocutor capable of imposing order in the region toward a permanent settlement. He emphasized any arrangement in southern Lebanon should be based on Resolutions 242 and 338 and on the prevention of terrorist attacks on Israel and the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. The Lebanese UN ambassador rejected the proposal. Earlier, the Security Council voted unanimously to extend UNIFIL's mandate by another 6 months.

S. Lebanese Army Kills 'Terrorists' Near Jazzin

TA160540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] South Lebanese Army soldiers [SLA] last night killed three terrorists and wounded another in a clash near the town of Jazzin, just north of the security zone. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 16 January carries a similar report, but reports that two terrorists were wounded]. The SLA soldiers heard noises outside their position in the area and opened fire.

Lebanese Army Troops Taking Part in Attacks on SLA

TA152003 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Lebanese Army troops have taken part in the recent attacks on positions of the South Lebanese Army [SLA] on the border of the security zone. Over 20 SLA soldiers were killed in the attacks which took place in Bra'shit, Al-Nabi Safi, and the Al-Dalfah Bridge. Our military affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports equipment left behind in the field — which included cartridge belts, weapons, helmets — and other signs clearly show that soldiers of the Shi'ite brigades of the Lebanese Army had taken part in the attacks. These facts also explain the modus operandi of the attacks in which dozens of fighters struck early at dawn using close-range fire in coordination with long-range artillery fire.

Army sources told our correspondent it is not clear whether whole units of the Lebanese Army were involved or just groups of individual soldiers who collaborated with the Hizballah fighters.

Gen Lahd: UNIFIL 'Inflating' Incidents With SLA

TA151219 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Rudge]

[Text] Marj 'Uyun — Aluf [Major General] Yosi Peled, O/C [Officer in Command] Northern Command, yesterday said Israel had no plans to send reinforcements into Lebanon to counter a Shi'ite extremist threat to the South Lebanese Army [SLA].

"The IDF will continue to back the SLA until it can stand on its own," he said after a ceremony here marking the third anniversary of the death of the SLA founder, Major Sa'd Haddad.

SLA commander General Antoine Lahd accused UNIFIL of exaggerating "recent incidents" between SLA and UNIFIL troops.

He charged that the UN force had adopted a policy of deliberately inflating incidents and making statements incriminating the SLA. The purpose of this policy, said Lahd, was to blacken the name of the SLA and bring shame on its troops.

Lahd maintained that the truth was very different from the distorted picture created by recent UNIFIL statements.

The UN force has strongly criticized the SLA and the IDF following the deaths of two Irish UNIFIL soldiers as a result of SLA and IDF fire.

UNIFIL Commander Maj Gen Gustav Hagglund, speaking at a funeral service on Tuesday for Corporal Dermot McLoughlin, who was killed in an IDF bombardment of a UNIFIL post, said there had been 60 cases of unprovoked shooting from SLA positions at or close to UNIFIL personnel in the past month.

In an apparent attempt to ease the tension, Lahd said the SLA respected all international organizations, and did its best to prevent any incidents with UNIFIL. He revealed that there was now coordination between the SLA and UNIFIL through liaison officers.

Lahd maintained that the deaths of 11 SLA soldiers in recent terrorist attacks had not affected morale or diminished the force's ability to ensure the peace and security of the region.

"Despite the heavy casualties caused by increased military pressure, we are still getting recruits. The number of people volunteering to join the SLA at the moment is larger than in any previous year," he said. He stressed that the SLA had no intention of asking for increased aid or military intervention from the IDF, over and above what it receives at present. This consists of logistical assistance and limited military backing, in the form of a symbolic IDF presence in the area.

The SLA, he insisted, was bigger and stronger than any armed militia in the region and could hold its own against all attacks. "We have no fear that they (terrorists) will take control in our area," said Lahd.

At the same time, he said there was no need to enlarge the security zone or increase the functions of the SLA.

Lahd condemned his Christian compatriots in northern Lebanon for assisting the PLO in bringing arms and fighters back to Lebanon.

"We are not against the Palestinians as a people, but we do oppose any help given to them to strengthen them as a force," he said.

Earlier at the memorial service in Marj 'Uyun's main church Lahd called on the people of South Lebanon to follow the path laid for them by their late leader, Major Haddad.

The service, followed by a wreathlaying ceremony at Haddad's statue in the centre of the township, was attended by hundreds of residents and senior IDF officers.

Israel Studying South Africa Economic Sanctions

TA152007 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Israel is examining ways to impose economic sanctions on South Africa. Our political correspondent Yig'al Goren reports an interministerial team appointed by Dr Yosef Beilin, the Foreign Ministry's political director general, this week submitted a position paper on the political and economic implications of sanctions on South Africa. The paper was submitted to the prime minister and the foreign minister. Our correspondent points out Israel plans to follow in the footsteps of the Western countries, led by the United States, which have already imposed sanctions.

Examination Made of U.S. Alternatives to Lavi

TA160542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Israel is pressing for the publication of the U.S. Congress comptroller's report on the cost of producing the Lavi aircraft. Israeli sources involved in negotiations with the comptroller's office have told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer the Department of Defense has to date employed a host of stratagems to prevent the publication of the report. Our correspondent adds that Israeli bodies in the United States have completed an initial examination of the alternatives proposed by the United States for the Lavi. Our correspondent was told this examination indicates that the most attractive proposal — namely, the manufacture of the F-16 in Israel — was drawn up in a slipshod fashion. According to Israeli sources, the authors of that proposal failed to take into account the fact that Israel would also have to obtain approval for the production of the aircraft from some European countries, which also have a production franchise. The various production costs were also not taken into account.

U.S. Queries Travel Ban on Palestinians

TA151443 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Joel Greenberg]

[Text] The U.S. has "made representations" to Israel over the order prohibiting two prominent Palestinians from attending a peace symposium with Israelis, Egyptians and Americans at San Diego State University.

But the representations, made earlier this week by Ambassador Thomas Pickering to Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, were turned down, and the prohibition on travelling to the symposium, issued by Rabin against former Hebron Mayor Mustafa al-Natshah and Gaza lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahma, remained in force, prompting the cancellation of the symposium.

The symposium, organized by the Hanson Foundation, was to have taken place in San Diego over January 19-23, with prominent Labour figures — MK's David Liba'i and Ora Namir and former Justice Minister Haim Tzadoq — representing Israel. The Palestinian representatives were to have been Abu Rahma, Al-Natshah, *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Sinyurah, and Egypt was to have been represented by the chairman of its parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee. (His Israeli counterpart, Abba Eban, called off his participation at the last moment due to parliamentary obligations.)

Foreign Minister Peres, who is known to have accepted Abu Rahma and Sinyurah as "acceptable" Palestinian representatives to any future peace talks, did not complain to Rabin about the travel ban or attempt to change his mind, sources said yesterday.

The symposium was called off by the organizers after the travel bans were issued and after Sinyurah said that if Abu Rahm and Natshah were barred from attending, he would also stay home.

The U.S. Embassy Spokesman Robert Hall was unwilling to comment on the affair beyond stressing that it is standing U.S. policy to oppose limitations on "freedom of travel and freedom of discussion."

The Hanson Foundation runs the experimental agricultural stations in Egypt where several Israeli agronomists work.

Joel Greenberg adds:

Security sources reiterated last night that the travel ban imposed on Al-Natshah and Abu Rahm was not issued to prevent their attendance at the San Diego conference, but to block their possible meeting with PLO activists abroad.

The sources said the decision to impose the travel ban was based on the past behaviour of the two men, who are leading PLO supporters in the territories. The sources noted that other Palestinians invited, such as Sin-yurah, Bir Zayt Professor Sari Nusaybah, and Gaza doctor Hatim Abu Ghazalah had not been banned from attending the conference.

Settlers Protest Pro-Arab Policy in Territories

TA150602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip is launching a campaign against the head of the Civilian Administration, Brigadier General Efrayim Sene, and his senior aides, whose policy, the Council claims, leads to unilateral autonomy for the Arabs. The settlers' main arguments include the claim that the administration members replace Jewish employees with Arabs, neglect the supervision of state land, and give the Arabs building permits conflicting with the site plans. They called on the defense minister to dismiss the head of the Civilian Administration, his aide, and another senior official. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports they are officially demanding a police investigation into suspected corruption on the part of several administration officials.

Jordan Agrees on Free Market Near Jericho

TA151524 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 11

[Report by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] Jordanian-Israeli talks were conducted during the past month on the issue of setting up a free market, including a hotel and an airport, near Jericho parallel to the border with Jordan and at a cost of 3 million dinars. Israel presented the project through Jericho's military governor to its mayor, who conveyed it to Jordan and arranged meetings with Jordanian officials in Al-Shunah and Jericho. The Israeli authorities suggested leasing the project to the municipality for 10 years as well as appropriation of the land in return for the financing of the project by Jordan.

Jordan's interior minister and the minister for occupied territories affairs discussed in Al-Shunah the project's layout with the engineers who had presented it to the mayor. Moreover, another discussion on the project was held in Jericho and included the military governor, the Interior Ministry staff officer, and the area commander.

It has been learned that the Jordanian Government has agreed to the project in principle and has asked that the lease period be 50 years instead of 10. The governor of Jericho conveyed the Israeli Government's agreement to the Jordanian request and suggested that the lease period be 60 years instead of 50, saying that we are going to stay in the area forever.

Reliable information indicates that the initial steps to implement the project have, in effect, begun. Appropriation of land is being undertaken without publicity. The project will serve as a market through which Israeli products will be transported to Amman and the Arab states without delay.

ALGERIA

GUNT President in Algiers; Peace Plan Proposed

AB151934 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] GUNT President Comrade Acheikh ibn Oumar has arrived in Algiers via Tripoli. It is believed the GUNT president's visit to Algiers concerns the ongoing diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict. Algeria has just proposed a peace plan for Chad which envisages the constitution of a new national union government, the withdrawal of African and non-African forces from Chad, and the realization of national reconciliation under OAU auspices.

During a news conference, Comrade Acheikh ibn Oumar denied the outbreak of fighting in Zouar, adding that the Tibesti region is calm.

MOROCCO

Laraki Returns From 'Positive' Visit to Portugal

LD152229 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki and the important ministerial delegation accompanying him on his official 3-day visit to Portugal returned today to Morocco. During the visit he held talks with Portuguese officials on bilateral relations and on cooperation in various spheres. The prime minister made a statement at Rabat-Sale Airport, in which he expressed satisfaction with the positive results of this visit:

[Begin Laraki recording] I return from 3 days in Lisbon, leading a Moroccan delegation. These were days of extensive activity, involving contacts with the president of the Republic, the government, the Portuguese parliament, and with members of the municipal council in the capital. The talks dealt with all aspects of cooperation — whether political, economic or about trade, industry, minerals, tourism, or maritime fishing. I return from Lisbon very optimistic about the future of Moroccan-Portuguese cooperation. [end recording] [passage omitted]

At the conclusion of his visit to Portugal, the prime minister held a news conference, during which he outlined the results of his talks, those of the ministerial delegation accompanying him, and those of the heads of establishments and businesses with their Portuguese counterparts. Dr Azzedine confirmed the determination of His Majesty's government to give new life to cooperation between the two countries, and he confirmed that he found the same political desire in the Portuguese Government. The prime minister announced the adoption of several resolutions in this direction. Other resolutions will be made in the future toward the consolidation of cooperation between the two countries.

The prime minister confirmed the importance of his talks with Portuguese President Mario Soares, who is considered in Morocco a great man and a great friend. He also termed his talks with his Portuguese counterpart and the meetings of the Moroccan delegation accompanying him with Portuguese officials as positive. He said the meetings would enable the consolidation of cooperation between the two countries, cooperation which was established in 1980 in various spheres, particularly: the establishment of sea and air links between Morocco and Portugal; the active development of joint companies in the two countries, especially with regard to maritime fishing; and the completion by the Portuguese contracting society of several projects of the forthcoming national development plan in our country.

Regarding maritime fishing, Laraki announced the adoption of several measures concerning the activity of Portuguese fishermen in Moroccan coastal waters and on the Moroccan high seas. He noted there is a general integrated view between the Moroccan and Portuguese partners for the production, processing, and marketing of fish.

Laraki confirmed he had felt great understanding by the Portuguese authorities for Moroccan interest in relations with the EEC and received a promise of support for this interest. He also confirmed Portugal's support for the referendum in the Sahara, as announced by His Majesty King Hassan II in Nairobi.

In conclusion, Dr Laraki renewed his invitation to his Portuguese counterpart to visit Morocco, and he again thanked the Portuguese people and Government for the warm reception accorded to the Moroccan delegation. [passage omitted]

Additional Coverage of Visit

For reportage on the official visit of Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki to Portugal, including his meetings with Portuguese President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, see the Portugal section of the 15 January Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Sends Message to Al-Qadhdhafi

JN151644 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jan (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmed 'Ali al-Mirghani received Za'lul al-Sanusi, personal envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, here today.

After the meeting, Al-Sanusi stated that Al-Mirghani asked him to convey a verbal message to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the Chadian situation.

Chadian Charge Gives Al-Hindi Message on War

JN151715 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jan (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received a special message from the Government of Chad when he received the Chadian charge d'affaires in Khartoum today.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said the message dealt with the war in Chad and the Chadian Government's viewpoint on the conflict. The source said the message expressed the Chadian Government's hope that Sudan will mediate between it and Libya to end the conflict and achieve stability in Chad. The source explained that the foreign minister affirmed to the Chadian charge d'affaires Sudan's respect for the policy of good neighborliness with all neighboring countries, including sisterly Chad.

Besharati Confers With Information Minister
LD160913 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 16, IRNA — Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati who is currently visiting Sudan conferred with the Sudanese minister of information, Mohammad Tawfiq Ahmad, in Khartoum Thursday.

Stressing on the Islamic Republic's efforts to safeguard the Islamic revolution's achievements, Besharati said the Iranian Muslim people have foiled all plots hatched by the global arrogance to destroy the Islamic revolution.

He said that the Iranian people, by bravely enduring all hardships and difficulties, have consolidated the Islamic Republic of Iran which implements the teaching of Islam.

The Sudanese minister of information, lauding the Iranian people's efforts in implementing Islamic teachings, emphasized the unity of Muslims and said that all Muslims should be mobilized against their enemies.

SOMALIA

Somali Rebels Kill 7 Soldiers in 8 Jan Attack

EA142227 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 14

[Text] Units of SNM [Somali National Movement] fighters launched an attack on the Army of Siad Barre's regime based near the village of Ferfer in Hiiraan Region on 8 January. SNM fighters killed seven soldiers, destroyed a ZU-23 and small weapons including two (Bobe) guns. The SNM fighters returned to their bases safely.

UGANDA

132 'Criminal Rebels' Killed in Attack on Army

EA151138 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] One hundred and thirty-two criminal rebels have been killed by government forces in an attack by the remnants of the defeated criminal army when they attacked government forces at Corner Kilak on the Lira-Kitgum road.

A press release issued from the State House, Entebbe, this evening said like in all previous engagements the enemy was decisively defeated. The enemy went with many casualties and lost 103 rifles to the government forces, including 1 machinegun. They also left behind 30 grenades and RPG shells.

The government side lost 2 comrades dead and 11 wounded.

Soviet Union To Help Rehabilitate Projects

EA142214 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Stanislav Semenenko, has said that plans are under way for the Soviet Government to rehabilitate projects that were constructed with Soviet assistance in Uganda. He was speaking at a press conference at the *Novosti Press Agency* bureau in Kampala to commemorate 1 year since the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, made a nuclear elimination statement on 15 January last year.

He cited Lira spinning mill and the Kitemu Agricultural College which he said have been badly devastated. Mr Semenenko revealed there where are also plans to construct three milk plants, develop veterinary services and put up a cold storage and warehouse.

On nuclear weapons, the ambassador said that the most important measure is a concrete programme aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world within a precisely defined period of time. He further said that the Soviet Union proposed that a step-by-step consistent process of ridding the earth of nuclear weapons be implemented and completed before the end of this century.

CAMEROON

Biya Returns Home After Lome Festivities

AB151632 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] President Paul Biya returned to the nation's capital today from Lome, Togo, where he participated in festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the country's national liberation. [passage omitted]

Before leaving Togo, however, President Biya said Cameroon was determined to reinforce the brotherly and friendship cooperation ties existing between the two countries. He congratulated the people of Togo and President Gnassingbe Eyadema for the perfect organization of the anniversary, which he said was a clear reflection of the political, social, and economic evolution of the country in the past 20 years. The president of the Republic said that through combat the Togolese leader had achieved victory as well as (?sustained) positive results, especially in the domains of industry, agriculture, and food self-sufficiency. President Biya described the 20th anniversary of Togo's national liberation as a consecration of the success of a man and a people on a continent full of disorder and instability. He said the anniversary celebration was not only beautiful, but also rich and significant, because through it, one could see the diversity of Togo. Finally, the head of state thanked the Togolese people and their president for their warmness and hospitality, and promised to be back in the country later.

CHAD

GUNT Reports ANL Attack on Oum Chaboula Kalait

AB151929 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Military communique issued by GUNT on 12 January 1987 in Faya-Largeau on ANL (National Liberation Army) attack on Oum Chalouba-Kalait Garrison]

[Text] ANL forces on Sunday, 11 January, at approximately 1900 [1800 GMT] attacked the Oum Chalouba-Kalait garrison. The ANL elements totally destroyed the FAN command post, radio communications equipment, and ammunition depots, and inflicted heavy human losses on the FAN rebel forces.

However, GUNT makes it a point to warn the French Government against the persistent participation of its troops in this conflict between ANL forces and the rebel Ndjamena group.

Issued in Faya on 12 January 1987

[Signed by] The Ministry of National Defense

Zaire's Mobutu Arrives, Holds Talks With Habre

AB151553 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Zairian President Marshall Mobutu arrived in Ndjamena this morning at 1045 [0945 GMT] on his way back from Lome where he had taken part in celebrating the 20th anniversary of General Eyadema's regime. Marshal Mobutu made it a point to stop in Ndjamena. The Zairian presidential airplane landed at 1045 at Ndjamena International Airport. He was welcomed at the foot of the gangway by Chadian President El Hadj Hissein Habre. The Zairian and Chadian national anthems were then played, followed by a review of the honor guard. The two presidents later greeted the members of the government, the National Union for Independence and Revolution Central Committee, and the National Consultative Council.

Presidents Mobutu and Habre then withdrew into Ndjamena International Airport's VIL lounge and talked for several minutes before leaving for the Presidential Palace. [passage omitted]

The two presidents held another round of talks at the Presidential Palace. No details were released concerning their talks. However, (?it is believed) they examined many issues including subregional, African, and international political and economic matters. Other issues must have been examined by the two leaders. These certainly included Libya's fresh increased attacks against our country. It is certain that Marshal Mobutu and President Habre could not fail to examine this point, especially as Zaire and its leader are very much interested in the problems of the Chadian people with whom they have evident historic bonds. After talking with Habre, the Zairian leader will give a news conference to Chadian and foreign journalists in our capital before leaving for Kinshasa. [passage omitted]

Joint News Conference

AB152005 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Joint news conference given by Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and President Hissein Habre in Ndjamena prior to President Mobutu's departure following a visit of several hours to the Chadian capital on 15 January — recorded]

[Text] [Tokoi] Mr President — Selete Tokoi, Radio Chad — you are on your way home and you have chosen to stop over in our capital. Can you tell us the significance of this visit?

[Mobutu] I was expecting this question. But I surprise no one when I say — and you know this very well — that there are ties of friendship, brotherhood, and especially solidarity between the peoples of Chad and Zaire. I have come here for reasons that everyone knows. For some years, part of your territory has been occupied by your northern neighbor, in spite of the articles of the OAU Charter. Who can at this time afford to occupy a neighbor, or the territory of a friend — however weak it may be — simply because one feels one has a great deal of means at one's disposal, a lot of money. I find this barbaric and it must be unreservedly condemned. My country has always done this through me. I will seize the opportunity to reiterate -- on behalf of the Zairian

people -- our entire disapproval of the occupation of part of Chadian territory by your northern neighbors.

[Name indistinct][Name indistinct], Radio Chad. Citizen President, you have never hidden your support for Chad in the face of its conflict with Libya. How do you explain...[changes thought]. Are you not a little surpised at the attitude of African countries, especially black African countries, at their reserved attitude concerning the (?conflict)?

[Mobutu] You know, I will tell you [words indistinct] understood my innermost thought. It seems that we in Africa are struck by a sort of amnesia. Something is going on that I cannot understand. At the risk of [words indistinct] Charter which is binding on all OAU members, I will put this question to you for the second time: How can one afford to occupy a neighbor simply because one has the means? Indeed, quarrels cannot be avoided in Africa. There will always be quarrels between brothers. But these quarrels must be resolved through dialogue, under the pallaver trees which abound in Africa. We can sit under the trees, hold discussions, and find solutions. But such solutions must not always be military ones. One cannot occupy part of the territory of a friend or a neighbor because one is stronger than the neighbor and because one has means that the neighbor lacks. We do not understand this.

Concerning your reference to other African countries, Zaire is not saying this because it wants to emphasize its differences from other countries. But Zaire (?respects) its principles. In line with these principles, we Zairians cannot (?agree) that one country should occupy another one rather than engage in a dialogue, in defiance of the world community, even though part of this community is affected by amnesia, as I just said, in the face of the conflict between you and your northern neighbor. We unreservedly condemn this attitude.

[Name indistinct][Name indistinct], Zairian television. Mr President, your troops are obviously doing well in the field. Can one say that you are engaged in a last attempt, as a matter of honor, to reconquer the entire territory of Chad?

[Habre] Last attempt for honor, no. I will remind you that Chad has been fighting for over 20 years. Believe me, we are not doing this with pleasure. I know well how much the war costs us, how destructive it is, and how difficult it is to sustain. We are fighting simply because we are obliged to fight; it is because we have profound reasons to fight, and because there is no other alternative.

This notwithstanding, the situation is relatively good on the military front. It is good certainly because we are fighting for a just cause, because we are defending our freedom, our independence, our fatherland, and because we are fighting against external aggression. And as long as this external aggression continues, as long as part of our territory is occupied, as long as the Libyan regime destroys, drops napalm bombs in abundance, uses toxic gas, poisons water sources, as long as the Libyan enemy continues his genocidal undertaking, the Chadian people will be obliged to continue the war with determination until they liberate the whole of their (?national territory).

[Name indistinct][Name indistinct], Zairean television reporter. Mr President, will you limit yourself to the present state of affairs, to the positions which you have conquered, or will you continue to liberate all of your territory?

[Habre] Our (?attitude) is clear. We want to liberate all of the territory. Not a single inch of our territory can be left under foreign occupation. And this is [words indistinct].

[Reporter] I believe the Chadian Army's weak point is its lack of air cover. In this regard, have you received appropriate support from your traditional friends to enable you to progress in the field? Recently you received a French delegation. Did you receive assurances on this point so you can carry out your undertaking to the end?

[Habre] Our weakness is not limited to the air force. But we are undoubtedly in a difficult position against the Libyan Air Force. We also have huge logistic difficulties. You know the situation of a country like Chad which has borne and continues to bear the burden of a protracted, costly war and which is also hit by all sorts of natural disasters; its economic situation is difficult. So we undisputably have enormous problems in the present situation. This is because of the war. But we are making the necessary sacrifices — at our level first — to cope with the situation. And thank God, we have friends all over the world. Within the limits of their resources, these friends are helping us.

[First reporter] (?How about) Goukouni?

[Habre] You know what situation Goukouni is in: a detestable, unjust, and unbearable situation. Now Goukouni is a prisoner of the Libyans, a hostage of the Libyans. We hope Goukouni will recover his freedom. In fact we are engaged in moves and contacts with our friends and all those with human rights connections to ensure that Goukouni recovers his freedom. In view of his present situation, we do not have direct contacts with him.

But we have achieved reconciliation with all those who claim to be on Goukouni's side. Now we are fighting side by side; we face the same difficulties, the same hardships. We form one single [word indistinct]

[Zairian reporter] Mr President, do you intend to grant military assistance to the Chadian Government as you did in 1983?

[Mobutu] I believe that whenever my friend — here at my side — has called on Zaire for such assistance, Zaire has never hesitated, despite its scarce means.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Mobutu] I cannot confirm this here. But we examined many issues.

[Second reporter] Mr President, [words indistinct] to liberate Chad. Can you (?tell us) if the Americans and the French are doing enough for Chad now?

[Habre] I would like to tell you that Chad has many relations and friends. Among these relations and these friends...[changes

thought] Since the occasion is opportune, I would like to say how much we appreciate the MPR founder's presence at our side in Ndjamena today. President Mobutu has always been and is always at the side of the Chadian people in their struggle for liberation and dignity. In Africa, Europe, Asia, America, and all over the world, we have many more friends than our Libyan enemy. These good relations are valuable and are shown concretely in the considerable support given in the diplomatic, economic, and military fields. Chad is very satisfied with this.

[Tokoi] Mr President, (?we have spoken of) the passive attitude of African countries on the true dimension of the Chadian-Libyan problem. What is your view on the exact role of the OAU in the settlement of any conflict that erupts between member-states. We can see that in the Chadian-Libyan conflict, the OAU is (?helpless). Do you have some helpful suggestions to put forward to the OAU member-countries so that they will assume their responsibilities?

[Mobutu] [Words indistinct] (?held talks) with our younger brother, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo. The discussions were devoted to Chad. Following these discussions, I told my colleague Habre on my arrival that I bear a message from the current OAU chairman. I conveyed the message. It is not incumbent upon me to disclose anything whatsoever here. It was not my message. This message was sent to him by the current OAU chairman. That is all I can say.

[Mintsa] (?Paul Jerome) Mintsa, *Cameroon Tribune*. My question is for the Chadian President. What geostrategic [words indistinct] and what is your analysis of Al-Qadhdhafi's undertaking? Is it a mere occupation or the beginning of an East-West conflict?

[Habre] If I am to speak my mind very faithfully on this matter, my response may be extremely long. First, I will tell you that the Chadian-Libyan conflict is important [word indistinct]. It is important for both countries, of course. But it is also important for the subregion — Central Africa — for the whole of Africa, for relations between Africa and the Arab world, for international relations between Europe and Africa, and for the international community.

In fact, Al-Qadhdhafi's urge to occupy Chad is not a shortlived one; it is not a sudden change of mood. Al-Qadhdhafi's reasons are ideological, strategic, economic, and political. Al-Qadhdhafi dreams of Libya as a big power. His dream is to extend his influence, his territory. Believe me, when Al-Qadhdhafi looks out for alliances here and there, this is not a temporary attempt. In his quest, Al-Qadhdhafi has discovered Chad. He wants to annex Chad. He is not only making claims over a part of Chad: Al-Qadhdhafi wants to annex all of Chad. [passage indistinct] And after Chad, it will be other countries, beginning with our neighbors: Niger tomorrow, then Cameroon, Nigeria, CAR. So his is an expansionist policy based on ideological, economic, and strategic considerations.

Of course, you have spoken of the East-West conflict. Nothing that happens leaves the East and the West indifferent, especially when it is in Africa, which is an important stake. So I will tell my African brothers in particular that they must consider that the danger confronting Chad now is a danger for all, not only for the neighboring countries. Since you are a Cameroonian, you are more or less (?concerned). The danger threatens the independence, the freedom, the dignity, and (?security) in Central Africa. In this regard, we consider that we are now fighting not just for Chad, but also for (?Africa).

[Mobutu] I would like to add a word to what my colleague just said. You talk of a possible East-West conflict. At the beginning of the news conference, my brother spoke of the occupation of Chad. This means there has been an aggression. So there is, well, an aggressor and a victim of the aggression. [passage indistinct]

I am not saying this out of unfriendliness toward anyone. I am not against Libya. But I disapprove of my colleague's attitude. That is the truth. Who can say today: Because some are helping Chad to recover its (?freedom), we also will go to the other side, to help Libya against an aggressor? You speak of the East-West war. It is a matter of a country under occupation, a country that must be helped to restore its freedom and sovereignty.

[Third reporter] How can your neighbors. (?continue to ignore) the importance of the (?problem)?

[Habre] I am really [words indistinct] of our neighbors. But in general I can tell you that the question of Libya's aggression and occupation of part of Chadian territory is a question that concerns and preoccupies the leaders of Chad's neighboring countries.

BENIN

President Kerekou, Libya's Al-Turayki on Chad

LD151920 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Cotonou: Benin President Mathieu Kerekou today received Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, who handed him a message from the leader of the revolution on several issues of mutual interest.

Kerekou reaffirmed his country's position rejecting any imperialist or colonialist intervention in Chad. He emphasized that African problems should be solved within the framework of the continent by Africans themselves, without foreign interference. He expressed profound appreciation for the efforts made by the brother leader of the revolution for the African Continent's liberation, and for his brave confrontation of all plots threatening the African Continent's security and safety.

He said the Beninese people highly appreciate the aid and support provided by the Great Jamahiriyah for the liberation of the continent from racist regimes.

Discussions during the meeting also dealt with means of stopping the fighting in Chad and promoting national reconciliation in that African country on the grounds that any attempt to internationalize the conflict there would be a threat to African security.

GHANA

Ambassador to Ivory Coast Advised on Relations

AB151857 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, has asked Ghana's ambassador-designate to Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], Mr Atteh Allotey, to portray to the people of that country the true character of the revolutionary process in Ghana. Mr Justice Annan gave this advice when he presented him with his letters of accreditation at the Castle, Osu, today. According to Mr Justice Annan, it is necessary that the perception of the revolutionary process is made clear to Ghana's neighbors as a result of misinformation on the process. The PNDC member said it is gratifying that even detractors of the revolution are now acclaiming the Economic Recovery Program [ERP]. Ghana, Mr Justice Annan said, is prepared to share experiences on the ERP with her neighbors.

He said the government strongly believes in the principle of good neighborliness. This will, however, not prevent it from protecting the country's territorial integrity and the revolution. Mr Justice Annan urged Mr Allotey to cooperate with the authorities in Cote d'Ivoire in checking smuggling across the border. He said cocoa, which is smuggled across the border to Cote d'Ivoire, is the life-blood of Ghana's economy. The PNDC member said the production of cocoa has improved considerably, and it is expected that there will be further improvement in the medium term. This is why the incidence of smuggling must be checked through coordination between Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.

Mr Justice Annan urged the new ambassador to do his best to put more life into the Ghana-Cote d'Ivoire Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation and revive agreements on various programs projected under the commission.

Mr Allotey assured the government that he will work with commitment, dedication, and devotion at his new post. Present at the ceremony was the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings.

GUINEA

Conte Meets Guinea-Bissau President Vieira

AB151637 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpt] General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau, left Conakry for Bissau this morning at the conclusion of a 24-hour visit to our country. He was seen off at Conakry-Gbessia Airport by his Guinean counterpart, General Lansana Conte. Also present were members of the CMRN and the government, members of the diplomatic and consular corps accredited to our country, and representatives of international organizations. Our special correspondent, Boubacar Yacine Diallo, was present:

[Begin Diallo recording] As you have certainly realized, we are at the Conakry-Gbessia International Airport where the president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is about to leave our country after an 18-hour stopover. During his stay, President Bernardo Vieira had discussions with the Guinean head of state, Gen Lansana Conte, on the future of Guinea-Conakry and Guinea-Bissau relations. The two politicians also tackled African and international issues. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NIGERIA

Newspapers on Shortcomings of Military Rule

AB151514 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 87

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Four papers, the *Guardian*, the *Nigerian Tribune*, the *Herald*, and the *Vanguard* appraise military rule in the country and say it still has not fulfilled the programs which it vowed to implement as corrective measures. The papers agree that as far as the issue of eradicating corruption, ethnic chauvinism, and official ineptitude, the corrective mission never truly took off.

According to the *Vanguard*, military intervention has not really enhanced the material conditions of the average Nigerian. The standard of living, it says, is worse than what it was before the takeover. The *Guardian* believes that the occasion is an opportunity to demand a new political code for military governments.

The *Herald* and the *Tribune* hope that the present experience will be the last with the evolution of a truly democratic policy for the country. In the words of the *Tribune*, the military rulers owe it a duty to bequeath on the nation a legacy of changing governments without a recourse through the barrel of the gun.

TOGO

Mobutu, Eyadema, Bongo Confer in Lome on Chad

AB151446 Kinshasa Domestic in French 1130 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Besides the festivities marking the 20 years of the Eyadema regime in Lome, the MPR founding chairman's residence served as the venue for a series of meetings on 13 and 14 January. First, on Tuesday [13 January], the MPR founding chairman had consultations with his counterparts Omar Bongo of Gabon and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo. The Senegalese foreign minister and French General Jeanot Lacaze also participated in the talks.

The presence of the French general at these talks demonstrates the extent to which the problem of security in Africa retained the attention of the four statesmen, especially the Libyan aggression in Chad. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

UNITA Says 143 Soldiers, Cubans Dead in Clashes

AU160812 Paris AFP in English 0408 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 16 (AFP) — Angola's South African and U.S.-backed anti-government rebels claimed here Thursday they had killed 131 government soldiers and 12 Cubans in fighting in four provinces over the past week. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), in a statement issued to AFP, said the biggest clash involved the death of 98 government troops in a rebel attack on soldiers guarding "Soviet engineers" rebuilding a bridge over the river Lunguembungo, in the Lukusse region of Moxico Province.

The other fighting occurred in Kwanza Sul, Huambo and Bie Provinces, the rebel communique said. Only nine rebels died in all the clashes, it said.

MALAWI

Government To Question Tanzania on Border Attack

MB160718 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The *Malawi News Agency* reports that Malawi is to approach Tanzania over an attack by what it terms a gang of thugs on a police border post near the northern town of Karonga at the weekend. The agency says that during the attack, which lasted 20 minutes, one policeman was seriously wounded. Two other policemen and a shop attendant were treated for minor wounds. The *Malawi News Agency* says the attackers escaped back into Tanzania.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Frees People Living With 'Armed Bandits'

MB151145 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The FPLM released more than 2,870 people who were forced to live with the armed bandits in Mogovolas District, Nampula Province, last year. Lieutenant Etelvino Mortal, commander of the 5th Batallion stationed in that region, told this to our regional station in Nampula Province. The source said during that period seven camps of the armed bandits were destroyed, four of which were very important. Those released were sent to production zones but they have no clothes, which worries the district government.

NAMIBIA

White Schools Turn Away Black Children

MB151425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 15, SAPA — Five black children who reported for enrollment at white schools in SWA/Namibia yesterday were turned away, the deputy minister for national education, Mr Piet Junius, said in Windhoek today. "We are considering action but I cannot say what kind," he said.

The schools involved were English, Afrikaans and German medium schools in Windhoek, Karasburg and Swakopmund. The incidents followed moves last year by the minister of national education in the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet, Mr Andrew Matjila, to desegregate white schools from this year subject to standard educational entrance requirements.

The second-tier administration for whites resisted the central government's effort and the administration's education ordinance still allows only children classified as members of the white population group to register at schools under its control.

The new school year in SWA/Namibia began yesterday. Meanwhile, the territorys' school population was expected to increase to 361,000 this year from 351,000 last year.

Mr Junius said earlier that about 40,000 black children would suffer from a lack of educational facilities although many classrooms at white schools were empty.

SOUTH AFRICA

Vlok: U.S. Attitude Toward ANC 'Scandalous'

MB160822 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The South African minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has strongly condemned, what he calls, America's double standards on terrorism.

In a radio interview Mr Vlok described the U.S. attitude to the ANC as scandalous and said it had led to innocent people in South Africa being killed. Mr Vlok pointed out that while the Americans were prepared to act against terrorist organizations such as the PLO, which posed little or no danger to the United States, they opposed South African action against the ANC which could be proved that ANC deeds of terror had claimed the lives of many innocent women and children in South Africa. This attitude, he said, was shockingly inadmissable.

Mr Vlok said the SAP and Security Forces had been highly successful in combating the ANC's terrorist onslaught and there would be no relaxation of tough action against radical groups that advocate violence. Referring to attacks by radicals on moderate leaders, Mr Vlok said organizations such as the ANC used intimidation in an attempt to win support and to prevent moder-

ates from freely taking part in a negotiating process because such radical groups tolerated no opposition.

Modise Statements Conflict With Tambo Policy

MB160834 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington reports that serious divisions within the ranks of the ANC executive have come to the fore again in Washington on the eve of Oliver Tambo's meeting with the American secretary of state, Mr George Shultz. He says that on the one hand it has caused increasing embarrassment for the State Department and on the other hand it has sparked new fire among conservative groups that have formed a coalition against ANC terrorism.

The leader of the conservative coalition consisting of 31 [word indistinct] has described the meeting between Mr Tambo and Mr Shultz as a ghastly message to African leaders. A congressman and [word indistinct] Republican presidential candidate, Mr Jack Kemp of New York, has written to President Reagan urging him to stop the planned meeting between Mr Tambo and Mr Shultz, this because the ANC has not renounced violence or distanced itself from its communist ties. Mr Kemp says the planned meeting indicates that the United States is leaving those who stand for peaceful and democratic change in South Africa in the lurch.

Our correspondent says that the State Department dilemma is aggravated by the fact that although Tambo's policy declaration in Lusaka recently has been described as positive and more responsible, one of his militant leaders, Joe Modise, has contradicted him with promises of more violence against whites in South Africa.

In a special State Department report on the ANC's ties with communism, the department mentioned the serious divisions within the leadership of the ANC. Since then a State Department spokesman has voiced America's serious concern over the extent of communist involvement by the ANC and the ANC's ties with violence.

Mr Tambo is visiting the United States next week.

'Temporary' Accord Reached on Mozambican Miners

MB160946 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 18 SAPA — The Chamber of Mines and the Department of Manpower have agreed on a "temporary" deal that would save the jobs of up to 30,000 migrant Mozambican miners despite South Africa's ban on their labour. The deal will save the jobs of up to 30,000 of an estimated 60,000 Mozambican miners employed here.

A spokesman for the chamber confirmed today that following talks with government officials, arrangements were agreed on as a temporary solution to the government order calling for the repatriation of mineworkers from Mozambique. The spokesman reiterated the chamber's hope that the South African and Mozambique Governments would resolve the differences that led to the suspension of recruitment of workers, which would "lead to an early return to normality as far as the relationship between the South African mining industry and the people of Mozambique is concerned. These arrangements will considerably ease the problems of those mines that employ a large proportion of Mozambicans and will also benefit long serving or highly skilled Mozambicans whose loyal and valued service might otherwise have been lost to the mining industry," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the current situation was based on a humane approach to the problem and was aimed at the minimum disruption to the livelihood of the individuals concerned, as well as the mines that employ them. South Africa imposed a ban on employment of Mozambican miners on October 8 last year after six soldiers were injured in a landmine explosion near the Mozambican border.

The ban bars the recruitment of new labour. Workers already employed cannot renew their contracts on completion of the present term.

The new arrangement means skilled and semi-skilled miners — those in job categories four to eight — will be allowed to renew their contracts, as will those in unskilled categories (one to three) with more than seven years service. In terms of the deal, the ban on the recruitment of novices remains.

Mines with more than 20 per cent Mozambicans in their unskilled complement have three years to phase them out. Exact figures of how many Mozambicans are employed by mines in the country are uncertain.

The employment bureau of Africa recruits, but does not itself employ foreigners.

Details of the deal were contained in a letter signed by the director general of manpower, Mr Piet van der Merwe, to the chamber.

Australians Insisting on 'Fair Hearing' For RSA

MB160529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The mass indignation that has flared up in Australia over the visit of Archbishop Desmond Tutu boils down to a single clear-cut demand — that the other side should be heard. It reflects, as the tone of much of the comment shows, an intense reaction against the enforced one-sidedness of the views on South Africa that are presented to Australians. To the extent that it crystallizes in an insistence on fairer treatment by the authorities and the media, and may be symptomatic of similar alienation on a wider scale of the Western world, it is certainly to be welcomed.

That events in South Africa in the last few years have been systematically and cruelly caricatured in the world hardly needs saying. What is of interest is the extent of the explosion of anger that has evidently been mounting among Australians who object

to having their opinions manipulated in such a fashion. It reflects a perspicacity that the manipulators obviously did not foresee.

From the reactions it is clear that the anger is not only directed at Archbishop Tutu for his extreme views but concerns the conscious withholding of other views from the Australian people. People with opposing views are not being allowed to enter Australia, says Sir William Keyes, national president of the Returned Servicemen's League. Senator Don Jessop contends that neither the ANC nor Archbishop Tutu represent the majority of South Africans, and calls for an end to this vicious, one-sided propaganda.

The media, which proved their partisan attitude by launching a vigorous counterattack when the criticisms began, have since been on the receiving end of countless complaints by telephone and letter.

An opinion poll this week found that the man who started the furor, Mr Bruce Ruxton, has the support of 80 percent of Australians. We have heard Tutu's stories, he says. Now we want to hear the other side. A similar public demand has come from Sir John Bjelke-Peterson, premier of Queensland.

That other side would tell Australians — and others — that in the past few years there have been rapid, fundamental reforms in South African society. It would tell them of such changes as the granting of property rights and citizenship, and the removal of restrictions on human rights such as the abandonment of influx control. It would make reference to the continuing process of upward social mobility and to the constant rise in black incomes throughout a severe recession.

The other side would also point to that sinister aspect of black radicalism: its callous victimization of fellow blacks. It would note that in the 30 months until last August, 623 blacks died in burnings — more than half of them by the gruesome necklace technique. Naturally enough the present propaganda line about a supposedly spontaneous revolutionary situation finds it convenient to ignore such evidence of mass intimidation.

South Africa is certainly not without blemishes. But it does have the right, as the Australian people are now insisting, to a fair hearing.

AZAPO Says UDF Affiliate Responsible for Murder

MB151312 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15, SAPA — AZAPO alleged today that members of the United Democratic Front-affiliated Soweto Students Congress [SOSCO] were responsible for the death yesterday of the uncle of AZAPO's general-secretary, Mr George Wauchope. Mr Washington Linda Wauchope, 44, died after being shot in the head and body. His nephew, Mr Kenneth "Lucky" Dlamini, 23, was shot in the face after being cornered by a group of men and was admitted to Baragwanath Hospital.

"The people responsible for these things are members of SOSCO," AZAPO's publicity secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said at a press conference today. He said Supreme Court orders had been granted against some of the six SOSCO members seen at the scene of the killing restraining them from assaulting Mr George Wauchope or his family.

A Johannesburg newspaper said the incidents occurred four days after Mr George Wauchope's mother, Mrs Ethel Wauchope, was buried. Her Soweto home was extensively damaged by a petrol bomb.

Mr Myeza said the alleged UDF actions were "indicative of declaring war on AZAPO."

"We've said to the UDF and its affiliates that they must make a definite commitment to the cessation of this hostility. They've been wishy-washy about it," he said.

CCAWUSA Accepts Mediation in OK Strike

MB151535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1519 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 15, SAPA — The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] has accepted management's offer of mediation in the wage dispute between OK Bazaars and thousands of CCAWUSA members. "CCAWUSA has, after much deliberation within its ranks, agreed to a proposal from OK Bazaars to hold mediation to resolve the current wage dispute," Mr Jay Naidoo, a spokesman for CCAWUSA, said.

"Further details regarding date, venue and agenda will be worked out by mediators on both sides in consultation with all parties," the statement said. The union had reservations about the success of mediation as more than 600 striking CCAWUSA members had been arrested.

"The union has grave reservations about the possibilities of success of mediation unless the problems of harrassment and arrest of union members can be resolved," the statement said.

"At present, 103 union members are being held under the state of emergency as a result of the OK Strike.

"More than 600 workers have thus far been arrested."

"We blame management for these detentions and believe that management must urgently rectify this if negotiations are to be given a chance of succeeding."

The union has appointed Mr Charles Nupen as its mediator.

Mr Naidoo, who is the union's strike coordinator, said mediation would have to cover the wage issue and subsequent developments during the dispute, including dismissals.

Union demands remain a R160 across-the-board increase and a minimum wage of R450, as well as a staff discount of 20 per cent.

Management is offering an increase of R85 on an anniversary basis.

CCAWUSA says over 10,000 workers, of a total workforce of 24,000, are on strike at 137 of OK's 208 outlets.

OK says just over 7,000 workers are on strike at 119 units.

Information Bureau Issues 15 Jan Unrest Report

MB160924 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0919 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report 00h01 to 24h00 (15 January)

"In Naledi (Soweto) a group of about 4 radical blacks shot and killed the father of a SAP-member in cold blood last night. At about 20h35 the group went to the SAP members's house looking for him. Upon not finding him at home they opened fire with an automatic rifle, killing the father. No arrests have been made and police investigations are continuing.

"The reported unrest-related incidents comprised isolated stone throwing and petrol bomb attacks. No injuries or arrests were reported."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB160706 [Editorial Report]

THE STAR: NP Must Face Indaba Plan

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 January says: "The official government reaction to the Kwa-Natal Indaba power-sharing proposals may have been frozen while Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis examines the details and consults interested parties, but the Nationalists cannot expect to prevent the Indaba plan from being a major election issue." Heunis "should see to it the Government decides its attitude on the Indaba in time for the voters to take cognisance of it at the coming elections. If he fails to do so, the Government will deserve to suffer an electoral setback. Supporters of the Indaba proposals have the advantage of a cohesive plan for regional government in Natal and KwaZulu. The Government at present has nothing."

Statistics Reveal Death Increase After Emergency

A second editorial on the same page says "the most significant statistics of the Institute of Race Relations' report for 1985 are perturbing. Politically related deaths increased dramatically after the imposition of the 1985 state of emergency, which was intended to have the opposite effect. More than a million black and coloured children boycotted school that year." "In 18 months before 1985, 500 black policemen had their homes burnt down. Altogether 7,996 people were detained between July 21 1985 and March 7 1986. Thirty-one percent more people than in 1984 were racially classified in 1985, indicating a continuing obsession with colour." "The institute's report reveals the appalling lack of real and reliable social statistics from government sources, and emphasises the extent of public ignorance about what is going on in the country."

Press Warned Against Propaganda

Martin Spring notes in this "My View" column on the same page that "one of the ironies of South African life is that journalists and lawyers are among the most vocal and activist of those who favour political change that would lead to an ANC government — yet such a government would certainly mean an end to the freedoms those vocations cherish." "As the politics of our society continue to polarise, newspaper editors are placed in an increasingly difficult situation. Control of and influence over the media is becoming battleground over which the future of our country is being fought. The state will increasingly dominate that battleground, because it is much more powerful than the anti-social elements seeking to subvert the State." The best strategy for editors "would be to give more attention to ensuring greater balance in reporting and comment, avoiding the temptation to turn their publications into propaganda vehicles."

BUSINESS DAY Criticizes Minister Incompetence

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 15 January comments in a page 4 editorial on Deputy Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe's appearance on television saying he "has the flimsiest grasp of the laws that control and hamper the flow of information in this over-regulated society. At one point he felt constrained to explain that he was actually concerned with 'facilitating' the flow of information, and that restrictions on information were not really his province." "At least he should understand, before he speaks, the difference between the Internal Security Act which forbids newspapers to further the aims of a banned organization, and a police regulation that forbids them to explain the policy of such an organization. It is a disgrace when cabinet ministers — even deputies! — reduce public debate to this level of bluster and evasion."

CAPE TIMES: Press Curbs Damage Official Credibility

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 January says: "Mr Adrian Vlok, minister of law and order, took issue with Mr Oliver Tambo this week, declaring that the ANC president's message at Lusaka, foreswearing violence against civilians, was dishonest propaganda. Since the South African public had neither heard nor read Mr Tambo's message, Mr Vlok's extended response fell rather flat." "Mr Vlok's views would be a useful contribution to public debate of a central issue facing the country — if a proper debate were possible. But Mr Tambo's statement may not be published. This is an extraordinary state of affairs which does little to enhance official credibility."

SOWETAN Urges Support of Black Enterprise

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 15 January comments on the reopening of Pace Commercial College in Soweto despite the lack of funds. "Blacks will have to teach themselves to support their own enterprises. While it is true that we are disadvantaged and need help to further such worthwhile projects, we must be prepared to dig into our own pockets to keep them going. We fall into the trap of having to lose such excellent projects because of our total dependence on handouts from elsewhere."

BEELD Says Indaba Plan Promising

"Whatever the opinion about the majority proposals of the Natal Indaba, two things should be avoided: that it should be regarded as the final solution for South Africa's problems, or that it should be rejected as an impractical flight of fancy," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 15 January. "Consensus remains the most important ingredient, which is lacking — not enough provision is made for the protection of minorities; hastiness in the compilation of the majority report for the sake of momentum; and a shortage of guarantees for equal power sharing." "It is a pity that the KwaZulu representative in the Indaba has aleady made known that the rejection of the majority report can mean the end of negotiation politics. This form of blackmail can hardly be afforded." "What we have on the table now should be regarded as a point of departure rather than the final destination — a practical demonstration of a willingness to talk together, and a sincere wish to find a solution. And that remains a promising beginning."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN: SWAPO Infiltration Expected

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 14 January says in a page 4 editorial that "the present infiltration attempt of the SWAPO terrorists comes as no surprise. It has been envisaged by the security forces for a while now. To say the truth, it was common knowledge among those who follow the pattern of the SWAPO 'attacks'." "This year alone nearly 100 terrorists have been shot dead. That is the alternative for SWAPO's refusal to lay its weapons down and participate in the negotiating process. The alternative for peaceful negotiation is certain death. When is Nujoma and his murderous corps going to grasp this awesome reality?"

ZAMBIA

Army Chief Replaced Following Copperbelt Riots

MB151739 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 15 Jan 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Zambian Government yesterday replaced the country's Army Commander Lieutenant General Tembo. It is apparently not unsual for army chiefs to be moved around, but this time it comes in the shadow of last month's bloody riots on the Zambian Copperbelt over the massive rise in the price of maize meal, the staple food. Officially, 15 people died in the trouble. From Lusaka, Jim Fish reports:

[Fish] Coming at any other time, the removal of Lt Gen Tambo and his replacement by his deputy, Major General Gary Kalenge would have been seen as part of a normal process in which senior Zambian political and military leaders are rotated at fairly regular intervals. Gen Tembo has been army commander for nearly 2 years and few of his predecessors in the post have held it for much longer than that. Like several former army commanders, Gen Tembo is now expected to be appointed to a diplomatic post overseas. However, Gen Tambo's removal comes only a month after last month's serious riots over the price of maize meal and there was speculation in the Zambian press that some senior Zambian officials might have to pay the price for the country's apparent unpreparedness for the outbreak of civil unrest.

The secretary of state for defense and security, Mr Alex Shapi, has just returned from a tour of defense installations on the Copperbelt during which he stressed the need for tighter security throughout the country.

Immediately after last month's riots, two bombs exploded in Livingstone damaging Zambian railways and electricity installations. Three alleged South African agents were arrested in connection with the explosion, but two of them, one British and one Australian passport holder, were later released. The third, a New Zealander has been served with an indefinite detention order.

While the security situation is not yet back to normal, the Army and paramilitary force have come under strong criticism for allegedly harrassing civilians at roadblocks on the Copperbelt. The Copperbelt political secretary, Haswell Mwale, today issued a statement saying that harassment was not permitted and that the Army is merely safeguarding the nation against saboteurs.

Although there is nothing to link the allegations of harassment by troops with the departure of the army commander, they nevertheless come at a sensitive time for the country's security forces.

'Hostile Reception' for Shultz in Nigeria Viewed

MB152023 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "Shultz' Visit to Africa"]

[Text] The hostile press reception given to the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, by the Nigerian mass media during his brief visit there on Monday was no surprise at all. Africa of the late 20th century has witnessed a complete change of attitude by the U.S. Administration, especially the Republican administration. The American attitude has remarkably changed from being a progressive (?power) to a regressive (?power). And if history is something to go by, the political struggle by America's founding fathers will reveal that Americans cherish freedom.

America of today, however, lacks moral conscience and instead is obsessed with fame and international power politics at the expense of reason and fair play. It is America that values (?fame) more than the laws of natural justice. The record of America as a freedom-loving nation which fought for its political emancipation from Britain to the bitter end is now being tarnished by President Ronald Reagan and his (?party's) republic who, in spite of the world opinion, (?consistently) continues to delay the freedom of Namibia through its diabolic policy of constructive engagement.

As if this is not enough, the Reagan political and economic policy in the white-ruled South Africa continues to frustrate nationalist efforts of the ANC and the Frontline States. One then wonders what tangible results Secretary of State George Shultz's visit will bring to Africa and to black South Africans in particular. We

are yet to see how successful the disinvestment exercise in South Africa by America, Britain, and other Western investors will fare, for it is one thing to announce the pullout of foreign companies from South Africa and yet another to really effect the exercise.

All in all, Americans and white South Africans and their supporters know as much as we do that nobody can quench the relentless quest for freedom struggle. It has not happened in human history before, and it will never happen. The perpetrators of diabolic and racist policies may seem to succeed in buying time, but it will be for a short time only. Come what may, in the end political freedom will emerge, and the peoples of Namibia and South Africa will rule themselves.

Kaunda Opens Fourth National Assembly Session

MB161321 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] President Kaunda has said the foreign exchange auction program has made it possible for companies to improve their (?production) even though [words indistinct]. Comrade Kaunda, who was speaking in Lusaka when opening the fourth session of the (?fifth) national assembly, pointed out that the auction system has made it possible for the country to improve its foreign exchange position. The fourth National Assembly session is normally the longest every year and includes the presentation of the budget.

USSR Official Pledges Support to Frontline States

MB160810 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has pledged to work with Frontline States to search a way to dismantle apartheid in South Africa. The Soviet charge d' affaires to Zambia, Comrade (Mikhail Predorotriv) said the struggle waged by patriotic forces of South Africa has now entered a new decisive stage which needs to be strengthened by all states advocating international peace and security. Comrade (Predorotriv) who was speaking at a news briefing at the Soviet Embassy in Lusaka, said the Soviet Union has wholly (?supported) the African National Congress' determination to create a united democratic state in South Africa.

Aid Agreements Signed With Finland, Japan

MB160730 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The Zambian and Finnish Governments have signed an aid agreement covering several fields for the period 1987 to 1990. National Commission for Development Planning's Acting Permanent Secretary Comrade Wazamunu Lufafa said the aid will cover development projects in agriculture, transport, and education in various parts of the country. The rector of the Finnish Development Agency, Mr David Johansson, says the aid package will amount to $70 million.

In a separate development the Zambian Government and Japan yesterday signed two aid grants valued at $8.2 million for the supply of fertilizer and maize to Zambia. Speaking after the signing ceremony, Comrade Luke Mwananshiku, who is foreign affairs minister, said the assistance was opportune because it came at a time when the country faced serious economic problems.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Chissano Hold News Conference on Talks

MB151651 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has expressed the need for Zimbabwe and Mozambique to strengthen their (?ties) in the security and defense, trade, cultural, and technical fields. Comrade Mugabe said although Zimbabwe welcomed mutual cooperation (?which) now exists, there is still a need for the two countries to strengthen their relations in many more fields.

The prime minister was speaking at a news conference after holding 3 hours of talks with the president of Mozambique, Comrade Joaquim Chissano, at the Victoria Falls today. Comrade Mugabe said today's talks focused on seeking ways to improve cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, in areas relating to security and defense of the two countries.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Mozambican leader said the talks are aimed at strengthening the joint struggle of Zimbabwe and Mozambique against their common enemy, racist South Africa. He expressed the hope that the discussions between the two leaders will help bring about stronger ties of friendship and cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The two leaders were meeting for the first time after Comrade Chissano's election as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, following the untimely death of President Samora Machel on 19 October last year. Comrade Mugabe was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende; the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa; the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi; and Transport Minister Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze. The Mozambican president was accompanied by the minister of transport, Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, and the minister of information, Comrade Teodato Hunguana.

Communique Issued

MB152040 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2036 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Victoria Falls, Jan 15, SAPA — Joint military operations being mounted by Zimbabwe and Mozambique have so far been successful and the two countries are determined to intensify cooperation to wipe out rebel activity in Mozambique, ZIANA the semi-official news agency reports. According to a communique issued at the end of a one day working visit by the Mozambican leader, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who met the Zimbabwean

prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, the joint military operations had produced positive results and would be boosted until rebel activity was eradicated.

"On the situation in Mozambique, they reviewed the successes so far scored in the joint military operations in the bandit infested areas of the country and reaffirmed the need to intensify that cooperation and wipe out banditry," the communique said without giving further details.

The communique added that Mr Chissano briefed Mr Mugabe on the progress made by the Mozambique/Malawi joint commission on security.

"Both expressed the hope that the commission would continue to improve conditions of peace and cooperation between the two neighbours," the communique said.

Mr Chissano also briefed the prime minister on the recent meetings of the Mozambique People's Assembly and the ruling Frelimo Central Committee which, the communique said, concentrated on efforts to revamp the ailing Mozambique economy.

The two leaders noted with grave concern the deteriorating situation in southern Africa and agreed that peace and security would never be achieved until apartheid was dismantled, and they appealed to the international community to intensify its efforts in isolating South Africa and to bring pressure on the Pretoria government.

The Mozambican leader arrived in Victoria Falls this morning accompanied by two cabinet ministers for his first meeting with Mr Mugabe since assuming the presidency of Mozambique.

In the brief opening remarks before the meeting, the prime minister welcomed him to Zimbabwe and hinted that arrangements would be made for Mr Chissano to pay an official visit to Zimbabwe later. Mr Mugabe and Mr Chissano have left Victoria Falls for Harare and Maputo respectively.

House of Assembly To Extend State of Emergency

MB151853 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1838 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Harare, Jan 15, SAPA — The premature recall of the House of Assembly next week is to formally extend Zimbabwe's long-standing state of emergency which gives the government sweeping powers to deal with potential threats to the national security, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reports. A spokesman for parliament announced yesterday that the house would meet on Tuesday and not on February 17 as previously stated. No further details were disclosed.

Asked today by ZIANA if the House was meeting early to extend the state of emergency, last done on July 19, a spokesman confirmed this was the case. The emergency, originally introduced by the Smith regime shortly before the unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, is required to be renewed every six months.

Under the Constitution, a statutory requirement for its extension is the automatic calling of a division in the House, an the need for the government to get at least 50 votes in the 100-seat chamber. At the last renewal, Mr Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and members of Dr Joshua Nkomo's PF-ZAPU mustered 20 votes against the government's 57 for the renewal of the emergency. But since then there have been several reports of good progress in the unity talks between Dr Nkomo's party and the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's, ruling ZANU (PF).

Just how well the talks have gone could be reflected in the new vote on the renewal of the emergency.

Accord on Export Promotion Signed With EEC

MB151339 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] Zimbabwe and the EEC have signed an agreement to launch [words indistinct] the Zimbabwe export promotion program under the Lome convention. The accord signed in Harare today, covers a grant of $8 million for the export promotion program to be administered by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce. Under the agreement an expert promotion authority will be established and (?eight) regional markets, are expected to be set up by 1989. Zimbabwean products to be exported under the program will include textile, clothing, processed foods, furniture, medicines, and horticultural products. The program is expected to create about 10,000 jobs.

Joint Commission Session With Bulgaria Ends

MB151912 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 15 Jan 87

[Text] The third session of the Zimbabwe-Bulgaria joint commission ended in Harare today with the signing of an agreement by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and the Bulgarian deputy prime minister, Comrade Georgi Karamenev. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Muzenda said the third session must be seen as a turning point in relations in the field of economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Muzenda commended the officials involved for doing a splendid job and urged them to work harder in the implementation of the 1987-88 program of action. A joint communique issued by the joint commission stressed the importance of strengthening socioeconomic ties for the mutual benefit of the two countries.